THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH—MAY 16, 1845.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

There is a sign that the advocates of the "right of way" are going to stick their stake a little further down the Ohio than heretofore. A letter in the Baltimore Patriot, dated at Ravenswood, Jackson county, Va., states that on the 22d April, in the shute at Buffington's Island, (135 miles below Wheeling and 25 below Parkersburg,) where the U. S. Government spent many thousand dollars last year without benefit to the channel, there was barely three feet of water in the channel, and the river still falling! Several steamers were aground thereabout, and the trade was confined to the small light draught steamers, which subjected owners of goods to high freights and grievous detentions.

This fact, the writer thinks, presents an argument why the Baltimore and Ohio road should strike the Ohio below that point; and he advises that the route be changed, so as to leave the route heretofore marked out for Parkersburgh, at Spring Creek, on the little Kanawa, and strike the Ohio at Sand Creek, 40 miles below Parkersburgh. This, he says, will avoid Blennerhassett, Buffington, and several other bad bad bars.

We observed the letter referred to above when it was first inserted in the Baltimore Patriot. The writer is either very ignorant of the subject upon which he writes, or else is actuated by no very good motive in his statements. He complains of the navigation at certain points between this and Cincinnati. Why did he not also state that at the very same time the canal was so low at Louisville large steamers could not get through it, and also that navigation was just as difficult below the Falls as between this and Cincinnati? The facts are just as strong in one case as in the other. Boats had to lighten below Louisville to get up. As to high freights, the truth is, from the amount and competition of tonnage they do not pay—the steamboats have taken them at such rates as barely afford a living. 12½ a 15 cents per 100 lbs. are the rates for Dry Goods to Cincinnati when there is anything like a fair stage of water—a distance of 590 miles! Nails have been taken at 8 cents per keg the same distance! Yet, if by reason of low water, they advance to a reasonable price they are called high. In midsummer they *are* very high compared with any other season of the year when boats run at all; but the increase of light draught boats and consequent competition, will contribute materially to keep them down even then.

A PLEASANT INCIDENT.

The catastrophe which fell upon our city on the ever memorable 10th of April, will be long remembered by many of the sufferers when the marks of the disaster itself are wholly effaced and known only by history. It is not often that the public sympathies are so deeply touched, and their development on this occasion form a right feature in our experience of human nature. Many incidents not known publicly have been related to us, illustrating the feeling abroad, and the following, which we may denominate a mercantile anecdote, is a fair specimen of one class. A house in New York had consigned a quantity of oil to another in this city, and part of it only had been sold when the fire occurred. The same night the consignee here wrote to the owners, informing them what had happened and advising them of an intention to visit New York shortly, when an account of sales would be rendered. Accordingly one of the firm here, proceeded to that city and, when, about to see the owners of the oil was not without misgivings as to his reception. He thought, perhaps, I shall be asked whether more of that oil might not have been saved; or why we did not have it insured; or some query of a kindred character will be put to me, to the effect that we might have by some means, covered part of the loss at least. So he went in, and after the usual salutations, one of the firm pleasantly observed, "well sir, the balance of that lot of oil was rather summarily closed out I see." Our friend responded that it had. "Well what do you intend to do!" was the further inquiry, "go on again in business? '—and this was all that was said about that sudden closing of the consignment. This was generous, was encouraging; but they did not stop here, for, after closing the old account, they requested our Merchant to call again in the afternoon—said they, "we will have a bill of lading ready for another Invoice of Oil, which we will ship to your house immediately."

☞After penning the above, we found the following in an exchange paper:

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF HUMAN NATURE.—In a letter published in the Lynn (Mass.) Pioneer, giving a description of the fire in Pittsburgh, we find the following passage:

"The big church below me kept the flames in check, and not until the buildings beyond me had done their worst did my house take fire. I was setting upon a trunk, my wife beside me, and Jesse behind us in the open cross street a little east of our house, when four or five of the mass came to me, and asked where my house was. I pointed to it, and accordingly they went to work and cleared every room in that house, and bringing out every thing, I believe, that it contained, the kitchen furniture only excepted; they brought out every bedstead, and every bureau; they brought my lip salve, my toothbrush, all my books and papers, every straggling pamphlet and newspaper; and, finally, pulled my sign off the window shutter. Nor did they stop at this; but they procured a dear-born wagon, and never stopped till they had carried every article to a place of safety, taking glasses and breakable articles in their hands. I did not know the name of one of them. Two black girls of fourteen or fifteen years of age, carried out a good furniture wagon load of articles, taking them up to the new court-house and watching them till they were finally removed, and all refused, not only compenpation or wages, but they refused to accept presents. To one man I presented a mantel clock, because I believed it could not be saved but by being carefully carried to the country. He took it away. Yesterday I left my office-door open; and, when I came back, the clock was on the mantelpiece keeping time and exactly right. My goods were carried to six or seven different places upon the hill above the town; they have all been returned to me I believe, and all that I have paid for trouble taken, was two dollars to the wagoner. Yesterday, a colored woman brought home our first washing of white clothes since the fire, and begged that we would accept the trifling favor from her, because we had done so much for 'her kind of people.' Mrs. E. saw a bundle of her clothes upon a cart on the evening of the fire, as she was going up on the hill; she took hold of it, and the cart went on, leaving the heavy bundle on the road with her. Two little ragamuffin boys, less than twelve years old, came to her assistance, and carried it a great way to the house of an acquaintance; when she took out her purse to pay them, there was not a cent in it. It was a handsome bead purse; she offered it to them.—'No indeed,' said one of them, 'we'd be ashamed to take anything from you at such a time as this.' These were your regular alley blackguards."

THE LOUISVILLE METHODIST CONVENTION.

We omitted in yesterday's paper to notice the proceedings on Thursday, May 8th. On that day the following resolutions were submitted by the Rev. J. Early:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to be called the committee on education, whose duty shall be to take into consideration the condition of our schools and colleges, and recommend the best method of improving them.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to be called the committee on finance, whose duty shall be to consider the best method of securing a just portion of the book concern and chartered fund, and recommend the best financial system for our future operation.

Both the resolutions passed.

On the resolutions of Drs. Pierce and Smith, Mr. L. Campbell and G. F. Pierce spoke. They are separatists. We may infer how far they go from the following extract from Mr. Pierce's speech:

Now, in view of all these considerations, the great and vital question before the convention was whether they would remain under the jurisdiction of the general conference, and thus bereave the negroes of the South, under our influence, of the hope of the gospel, or dissolve their connection with it, and relieve the Southern portion of the church from all further apprehensions on the subject. The prospect itself of such a consummation had gone very far towards allaying the fever of public excitement and inspiring confidence in the Methodist ministry; so much so that in Alabama open doors were presented to our missionaries on every side. He had no prejudice against the North, but whether there be peace or war as to principles of the government, powers of the episcopacy, and the like, he could never stand by and see the spiritual prospects of the negro in the South put in jeopardy. He longed to see the day when Methodism, precious and blessed, should in the Southern country rise in the majesty of her strength and the tenderness of her love, and move abroad, untrammelled and free, in her God-like work of blessing and saving the souls of men, of all conditions and in all circumstances of human life. He besought the convention to interpose no let or barrier to her progress, but give free scope to her energies, that in her errands of love and compassion, she might go to the bedside of the dying negro and point his fading eye to the brightening glories of the cross and the immortality beyond. Even now the fields are white to the harvest, and men, with strong arms and heavy scythes, were gathering souls into the garner above.

He wished the report of the committee was ready to be presented this very day, that the intelligence might go out to master and slave in the length of the land that the Southern ministry were freed from the trammels of a dominant majority, and that suspicionless they should be welcomed into a thousand plantations. He had heard of doors being left open. For his part he wanted but *one* door open, that which Wesley had left open, viz: the only condition required of those who desire admission into these societies—a desire "to be saved from their sins." He would have the convention very careful how they entered into entangling alliances with those from whom, as Wesley said upon another occasion, 'God had so strangely set them free.' The hand of Providence is broadly seen in the whole matter. The North had taken their ground; we have taken ours, and cannot and will not abandon it. Re-union, then, is impossible.—We have no overtures to make. It is due to the church, to ourselves, to the country, that we stand upon our rights; and, until the North comes back to the scripture ground, he for one, would say SEPARATION AND INDEPENDENCE NOW AND FOREVER.

Separation *from* what! Independence *of* what! Strange! Now and FOREVER the "Brothers in Christ" would thrall man in slavery, and proclaim it all correct because the missionary work was thriving. This is not the right spirit. The Master did not teach it. He did not even tolerate it.

INTERESTING TO THE FRIENDS OF HENRY CLAY.

We have received a prospectus issued by CALVIN COLTON proposing to publish by subscription the Life and Times of HENRY CLAY. The work will be in two volumes, Octavo, not less than 1000 pages in all, with a likeness of Mr. Clay, never before published. Price $4.00. The following article from the Louisville Journal, is all that is necessary to introduce this forthcoming work to the friends of the great statesman:

Many of our readers are aware, that Mr. Colton, the distinguished author of the 'Junius tracts,' has been engaged for some time past in writing an elaborate biography of Henry Clay. A new York correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, who has had a full conversation with Mr. Colton upon the subject, writes as follows, under date of the 1st. inst.

He has passed the winter with Mr. Clay, and obtained all the documents necessary for a complete life, while no man is more able to put them into shape and order than he. Added to this, Mr. Clay has given up all the papers relative to the great 'bargain and sale' question. They alone form a hundred pages of notes proving the statements made in the text. These documents, Mr. Colton tells me, make developments that are perfectly astounding, and go to show conclusively that all the bargaining was on the side of Jackson and his friends. It is proed by them that Buchanan came to Mr. Clay from General Jackson with a direct offer, and that Houston also went to Hoane with another direct offer. The snarl into which it gets Buchanan, Jackson, Eaton, &c., is perfectly laughable. Jackson, in his after attempts to get out of the dilemma when he found that Clay was too noble to be bought, annihilates Buchanan, and Buchanan, in endeavoring to throw the burden from his shoulder, drives the General to

The disclosures exhibit the Jackson men of the wall, while General Eaton eats them both that period who surrounded their favorite candidate in a most ludicrous light, while it fastens a blot on Buchanan's forehead he will find it impossible to wipe out. Hitherto Mr. Clay has refrained from making these disclosures out of regard for Buchanan. But now, as his life is to be written for posterity, and he is to take his true position in the constellation of great and good men, and his own life is drawing to a close, the call for everything that is needed to clear his character from the aspersions made against it is too loud and imperious to be disregarded. His very forbearance shows how well his enemies know him. They felt they could trust to his magnanimity while they allowed a charge to rest against him he could at any time destroy.

The solemn appeal of John Quincy Adams to the final judgement for the falsity of the accusation, and the unspotted integrity of Mr C.'s whole political life, were not sufficient to kill the slander, and now, as Henry Clay turns to his retirement, and towards the end of his mortal life, he says: "out of your own mouths will I condemn you." It is said that

"Time makes all things even;"

and we rejoice to find it is to prove true in this case, and when the present busy actors on the political stage shall have dissappeared, and other times, and other parties, and other men shall come up to look on the past, the character so long assailed, and the spirit so grievously tried, will be found pure and spotless, while those who were honored in their meanness shall receive the contempt they merit.

The work is to be published tn the fall.

The New York Post says—"It is true, as we learn from undoubted authority, that the war clause has been inserted in the English policies of insurance. The rumor that eight thousand men had been ordered to Canada, appears to be without foundation, as is also the story purporting that a British man-of-war had been sent to the Columbia river."

The St. Louis New Era says that a wagon drawn by six mules, and accompanied by a number of hardy rough-looking men, passed through Warrenton, Mo., on the 28th, on their way to California. They appeared to be fully equipped for a long and rough voyage across the continent.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The annual Convention of the Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania, will assemble in St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at 6 o'clock in the evening. The election of a Bishop is the most important subject that will arise before this body.

☞The United States Circuit Court of Arkansas, in the case of *Rogers*, indicted for a murder committed in the territory of the Cherokees, in which *Rogers* interposed a plea of the want of jurisdiction on the grounds that he had renounced his citizenship in the United States, and become by marriage, intention and overtacts a citizen of the Cherokee country, and therefore was not amenable to the laws of the United States, having disagreed, have certified the case up to the United States Supreme Court to decide whether an American citizen can at will throw off his allegiance and become a citizen of another Government.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The Cherokees claim exclusive jurisdiction over their own territory. A white man by intermarriage can acquire the right of citizenship among them and hold property; but he cannot remove any personal property from the territory of the Nation unless his wife consents. *Rogers*, we presume, wishes to be tried in the Cherokee Courts. Should the Supreme Court decide this case in the affirmative, we shall then have an independent Republic within the territory of another larger Republic.

NAVAL.—We hear it stated that in consequence of Congress having limited the number of seamen to be employed in the Navy, and so reduced the estimated appropriations for the support of the Navy for this year, that it is entirely impossible for Mr. Bancroft, the present Secretary of War, to put into commission *another* vessel of war of any class. Under no emergency, or sudden demand on the Navy Department for additional force could he add a single gun afloat.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Would we not be in a predicament if Mexico should suddenly declare war and let slip a host of Privateers against our commerce? The completion of the Iron steam ship in this port has been urged forward, but what if it were finished and at New Orleans? Government is powerless to man it, or send it on a cruise.

☞The United States Gazette has the following:—"One person out of twenty-six is a pauper in *New York*—a fearful proportion.—*Newspaper.*"

We, in Pennsylvania, beat the New Yorkers all out. Here all are dependant. About ninety-nine in every hundred receive food and raiment, and other appliances of living, from Providence, and about *one* in a hundred receives his food and raiment through others, but still from Providence. Our whole State is a great "*Be tering* House," where the cradle is rocked, and the coffin borne, by Providential means. The vallies send forth, by the permission of Providence, their golden harvests of wheat; and the hills, while they shelter, supply the means of heat. Some help themselves to these, and some, who are modest or retiring, are helped by others. But all is gathered from the same field, all is produced by the same power; and if dependance is pauperism, then we are all poor in Pennsylvania. But on looking around, in town and country, we believe we may say "Blessed are the poor,"—such poor.

FLAGRANT INTERFERENCE WITH STATES RIGHTS.—The Legislature of this State, while discussing the subject of a convention to amend the Constitution of New York, have, at the same time, had the constitution of Rhode Island under advisement. They have even gone so far as to authorize the action of a committee, sitting in the Capitol at Albany, and paid by the people of New York, whose sole business it was to report upon the internal and wholly local affairs of Rhode Island. This is what we call rampant Federalism. Certainly a more dangerous precedent of anti-democratic assumption has never yet occurred to alarm every true Republican.

We should like much to hear what "father Ritchie" and other patriarchs of the staunch old Virginia school politics, would have to say to this unconstitutional interference of the Legislature of one State with the affairs of another. We use the word "unconstitutional" unhesitatingly, for though such action may violate no letter of our great National Charter, nothing can be more flagrantly apposed to its spirit.

The next legislative action of New York, to be consistent with the strange movement alluded to, will be the appointment of a committee to report upon the "Domestic Institutions of Virginia." Yet, unless the friends of true American Republicanism begin at once to take their ground strongly and determinately upon the good old strong hold of "State Rights," this most audacious legislative interference with the local concerns of our little neighbor of Rhode Island will be the precursor of some such desperate movement, and under the name of "Political sympathy," we shall have "Federalism" revived in its worst and most despotic form—"*onus verrous*," as the Union perhaps will say.—*N. Y. Eve. Gaz.*

The Union says that Blair's reported mission to Russia as a condition of his sale of the Globe, is a "fable." Blair has been connected with fabulous history for many years.—*Phil. North American.*

A YANKEE MATE.—Some time since the Yankee schooner Sally-Ann, under command of Capt. Spooner, was beating up the Connecticut river. Mr. Comstock, the mate, was at his station forward. According to his notion of things, the schooner was getting rather too near certain flats which lay along the larboard shore. So aft he goes to the captain, and with his hat cocked on one side, says—"Captain Spooner, you are getting rather close to them are flats; had'nt you better go about?" To which Captain Spooner replied—"Mr. Comstock, do you go forward and attend to your part of the skuner; I'll attend to mine."

Mr. Comstock "mizzled" forward in high dudgeon. "Boys," said he, "see that are mud-hook all clear for letting go." "Ay, ay, sir; all clear." "Let go," said he. Down went the anchor, out rattled the chain, and like a flash the Sally-Ann came luffing into the wind, and then brought up all standing. Mr. Comstock walked aft, and touching his hat very cavaliery, "Captain Spooner," said he, "*my part* of the schooner is at anchor!"

WAR PRICES IN THE WAY OF QUESTION AND ANSWER.

Q. Pray, will you tell us Mr. Polk
Why about Oregon such work?
A. In time of war our western folk
Will have a market for their pork.

MIRROR GOSSIP.

OVER LATE FRENCH PAPERS.

A late trial in France seems to throw some light on the money value of a laudatory review of a poem. As the price of praising is on a remarkably "sliding scale" in this new country, we will give the particulars of the case. The prosecutor was Monsieur Constant Hilbey. Having written a poem called "*Un Corroux de Poete*," he could not make up his stomach to endure the delays of appreciation.—He went, therefore, to a Monsieur Moleon, reviewer for an influential paper, and for 500 francs ($100!!) procured immediate insight into his merits. His letter to this gentleman was produced upon the trial and ran thus:

"I haste to send you the sum agreed upon. I need not tell you how important it is to me that the article should be of the best quality, since, for such a sum and for so long a journey taken for this express object I may well expect your closest attention.

"I have to beg also, that you will inform me in your letter how much a favourable review in the "*National*" will cost, quoting say fifty verses of the poem. I should like to know also, what it will cost to have a small paragraph in the *Courrier Francais*, the *Droit* and the *Patric*, announcing my return from Paris to the village where I reside:—something like this for example,—"The author of *Un Corroux de Poete*, Monsieur Hilbey, has just quitted Paris, to pass, it is rumored, the remainder of the season at Fecamp. We would fain hope that Monsieur Hilbey will find new inspirations in his converse with that nature which has already given the world such illuminated pages."

The review appeared as bargained for.—But—to the horror of Monsieur Constant Hilbey, it was in the midst of the advertising columns, between a puff of chocolate, and a glorification of patent hair oil! The unhappy poet immediately prosecuted Monsieur Moleon for the recovry of his 509 francs. The court decided, however, that the terms had been literally complied with—the review had been inserted in the paper specified,—and the "Corroux de Poete" remains for the slow appreciation of posterity.

PITTSBURGH, MAY 17, 1845.

THE GREAT RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS OF THE DAY.

Unquestionably the most momentous religious movements of the present day are those in the Methodist and Baptist denominations. Conventions composed of Southern men exclusively are in session at Louisville, Ky., and Augusta, Geo., and the result of *their* deliberations it requires no seer's vision to discern. Both will not only decide to separate from the northern portion of their respective denominations, but will also organize churches peculiarly Southern in their character before they adjourn. The ground of complaint assigned against the northern churches is the same in both cases—Abolition. The agitation in the Methodist church is well known to most of our readers to be based on the action of the last General Conference in 1844, respecting Rev. Mr. Harding and Bishop Andrew. The former was a member of the Baltimore Annual Conference, and married a wife owning slaves, thus voluntarily becoming a slaveholder, and refusing to manumit them, as the Conference were assured he had it in his power, with the consent of his wife, to do.

He was suspended by the Conference from his ministerial functions, and appealed to the Gen. conference, which sustained the decision by which he was suspended. The case of Bishop Andrew is similar—a voluntary and deliberate connection of himself with Slavery. The Gen. Conference required him to desist from the exercise of his episcopal functions until he should free himself from this embarrassment. He would not do it; in fact, Bishop A. took care to put it out of his own power to dissolve his connection with slavery, by executing a legal instrument which entoils the slaves in question on his wife. It was earnestly desired both for the North and South that all the Bishops should keep themselves free from the contamination, for the moment this occurred, their acceptability and usefulness at the North were at an end.

With the cause of offence in the Baptist Church we are not so well informed. A correspondent of the Charleston Courier gives the Southern version thus:

"The Baptists have for a long time been carrying on Missionary operations through a "Triennial Convention" representing all the States. This Convention has a "General Board" which meets annually, also an "Acting Board," to sit at all times as occasion may require. But twelve months ago the Triennial Convention declared its intention to remain "*neutral*" on the Slavery question. The Acting Board, after the adjournment of the Convention, replied to the interrogatory of the Alabama Church—that *it could not consent to the appointment of a Slaveholder to any field of foreign Missionary labours.* This board is charged with all such appointment, and Southern money has been for years and years going to support its operations.

"The General Board has lately been occupied in examining this decision. They have been in session at Providence, R. I. Messrs. Jeter and Taylor, of Virginia, attended the meeting, and are here to report the results. They left the meeting in session, Dr. Wayland, President of the Trinnial Convention, was understood to be opposed to the decision of the Board. He offered a resolution to that effect, but it was not thought at all probable that it would be carried. Amendment after amendment was tacked on to it, and the impression seemed to be that the Board would be *sustained*, or at most but slightly censured, just enough to save appearances. These facts must have an influence upon the Southern Convention."

The Methodist and Baptist of all denominations in the United States, are the largest and most influential. The violent rending assunder of these bodies, so long and so intimately connected by ties of all others the most cohesive and powerful. will be felt from one end of the Union to the other. The effects will be anything but transient—they will be graven on the hearts of that very class, which, in the convulsions of political conflicts has kept the Union steady. The first day's proceedings of the Baptist Convention will be found in another column.

DONATIONS.

Am't previously acknowledged,	$112,207 65
Citizens of Jefferson twp.	40 00
do Washington City.	1872 15
St. Patrick's Church, Phila.	72 00
St. John, the Baptist Church, Phila.	50 00
Citizens of Louisville, (additional.)	23 00
do Nashville, "	82 00
do Germantown.	289 56
do Greensburg.	8 00
do Chambersburg.	411 00
do St. Louis.	3664 12
do Portsmouth, N. H.	329 00
do Reading, Pa.	1000 00
do St. Louis, (additional) by Mr. H.	10 00
Citizens of Saltsburg.	9 75
do New Alexandria.	27 20
	$120,093 52

☞A correspondent of the Boston Courier proposes commencing a crusade against the small Spanish coins in circulation, when the new Post Office law goes into operation. He says that as the rates of Postage will be conformed to our National Currency it will be a most favorable opportunity to make the said crusade a general thing all over the country. By putting the picayunes and bits on a par with our half-dimes and dimes, the object would soon be accomplished.

SANDY AND BEAVER CANAL.

By an article in the New Lisbon Palladium we learn that there is now an excellent prospect of this work being completed. The following particulars are given:

Dr. Hanna, who has just returned from Philadelphia, and who was an agent for the Sandy and Beaver Canal, brings news of a favorable character as to the prospect of the completion of the work. We understand that the amount sought to be raised at the East is or will be raised so soon as the people of the West comply with the promises made to the citizens of Philadelphia.

The subscription of stock *along the line* of the Canal *must* be $150,000. About $100,000 is subscribed, which leaves $50,000 to be raised Will it be raised? We answer yes. Notwithstanding our citizens have been liberal in their advancement of funds to carry on the work, we feel confident that when its *completion* depends upon raising the amount required it will be accomplished. All now depends upon the action and liberality of those interested, who reside along the line of the Canal.

Arrangements are maturing to hold meetings all along the line of the Canal, for the purpose of raising the $50,000 wanted. Is not Pittsburgh interested in this matter!

MR. CALHOUN AND THE OREGON QUESTION.—The York Herald says:

We are informed that Mr. Polk has under advisement a project to appoint on a special mission to England, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, with extraordinary powers and large discretion, to treat with that Government, both on the Oregon territory and a commercial treaty, on the basis of reciprocity and equal duties. We are assured that Mr. Calhoun will certainly accept such a mission, although he refused the ordinary mission a few months ago.

There would be more reason, (says the U. S. Gazette,) to believe that Mr. Calhoun would go to England were it not that he has once refused the mission, and two of his special partizans have likewise declined the proposed expensive honor.

Mr. Calhoun has *his* organ in Charleston, and in that respect is almost equal to the President. In olden times the great Barons had *jesters* and other officers, as well as the King. Well, Mr. Calhoun's organ, the Charleston Mercury, expresses much earnest hope that no Southern man will undertake the negociation.

"Let it be settled at Washington. Let Mr. Buchanan have whatever glory or fun is to be made out of it. No Southern man can manage this matter, without involving this country in a war, or loading himself and his section with accusations that will be multiplied and embittered just in proportion as they are undeserved. We trust, therefore, that if Mr. Pickens accepts the Mission to England, he will stipulate that the Oregon kettle of fish shall be stewed at home.

It is more than his or any Southern man's reputation is worth, to carry it to London. If, indeed, it is to be dealt with elsewhere than at Washington, the proper step, in the present crisis of dispute is to send an extraordinary ambassador, and we know of no man so fit for that office as the one already named by newspapers—Ex-President Van Buren. The whole country would be satisfied with his moderation and address, and he is a proper representative of that section of the country which assumes to be alone interested in the acquisition of Oregon."

☞There is some probability that the State of Missouri will fail to pay the next instalment of interst due on her State debt. The St. Louis Reborter of the 8th, on the authority of the Missouri Herald, another Locofoco paper, says:

"The Governor has been unable to procure from the Bank and branches, the whole of the sum authorized to be borrowed of that institution. Ten thousand dollars of interest on State bonds will fall due in a few weeks, and there is not money enough to pay it, either on hand or or likely to be received in season.

TREMENDOUS FIRE IN BOSTON.

One hundred Families rendered homeless—one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of property destroyed.

At half past 2 o'clock P. M. on Sunday a fire broke out in Mr. Nowell's carpenter shop, South Cedar street, Boston, which continued to rage for three hours. It is said to have originated from the play of some boys, who were roasting clams on the edge of the water near Nowell's shop, to which the fire communicated. Two of them, named Sullivan and Maxwell, small lads, were arrested, but were afterwards discharged. Luckily the tide was up and water was readily obtained from the back bay, but from other sources it appeared to be deficient. Many engines were present from the neighboring towns, and all found employment. Of the buildings destroyed nearly all were insured—of their contents, nothing.—There are over one hundred families deprived of home! The loss is upwards of $150,000. It was rumored that the children belonging to a lady named Hayes (who was at church) were lost.

The wind blew freshly from the s outhwest directly upon a neighborhood of most combustible material, of narrow streets, and brick and wooden dwelling-houses, and at one time it was not supposed that it could be prevented from reaching Pleasant street, in which case the destruction would have been infinitely greater.

As it was, it swept up South Cedar and Piedmont streets, upon both sides, with frightful rapidity, giving to the inhabitants no time to save their furniture, and of that which was got out much was destroyed, or seriously injured in the hurry and confusion of the moment, and a great part must have been mislaid and lost. At Church street the firemen made a stand, with a determination to prevent its crossing to the north, and though at one time this seemed impossible, here it was ultimately stayed, the roofs of several buildings between Church and Pleasant streets, which run parallel, were several times on fire, but it was put out with buckets.

DEATH OF MR. GILMORE.—The Butler Herald received this morning, announces the death of the Hon. John Gilmore, of that place, who died on Sabbath morning, 10th inst., aged 65 years. Mr. Gilmore was called by his fellow-citizens to a number of important and responsible public stations As Member, and Speaker of the House of Representatives of this State, Member of the Congress of the United States, and more recently as Treasurer of Pennsylvania, he distinguished himself by his ability, devotion to business, and a courteous bearing, which won for him a degree of esteem and respect, enjoyed by but few public men. Seldom has the grave closed over a citizen so much beloved or so greatly mourned.

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Truly we have fallen upon troublous times. A Southern Baptist Convention recently met at Augusta, Geo., for the same purpose as the Methodist now in session in Louisville—division of the church. From the Augusta Chronicle and letters to the Charleston Courier we glean the following particulars:

This body met on the 8th inst., and was called to order by the Rev. W. T. Brantly, pastor of the church in which the convention is held.

On motion of the Rev. J. B. Taylor, of Va., seconded by the Hon. Thos. Stocks, of Geo., Hon. Wilson Lumpkin, of Geo., was called to the Chair.

After religious services, a committee was appointed to ascertain the number of delegates present, and the religious bodies represented. The Committee reported about 300 delegates from the States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Kentucky, and the District of Columbia.

Owing to the short notice of the meeting of the Convention, the States of Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas and Florida, were represented only by letters.

The delegates having been ascertained, the Committee proceeded to appoint officers, as follows:

Dr. W. B. Johnson of South Carolina, President; Gov. Lumpkin of Geo., and Rev. Mr. Taylor of Va, Vice Presidents; Rev. J. Heartwell of Alabama, and Mr. J. C. Crane of Va. Secretaries.

The convention spent most of the morning in enrolling the names of members, &c. Messrs. Jeter and Taylor, of Virginia, and Campbell of Georgia gave some account of the state of feeling at the North in relation to the present question among the Baptists. These gentlemen were lately in attendance on the meetings of the Baptists bodies in that quarter, and they were listened to with great attention.

The amount of their report was that the decision of the "Acting Board," hostile to the rights of slaveholders in the Church would be sustained; that it was already virtually sustained by the "General Board," a more responsible and numerous body than the acting one, and containing among its members Dr. Wayland, Baron Stowe, Williams, of New York, and Walsh, of Albany, that the South might in vain look for redress, our friends at the North were too few to give it to us.

A committee of seventeen were appointed to draw up a preamble and resolutions in relation to the purposes of the Convention, of which Dr. Fuller, of South Carolina, was Chairman. Dr. Fuller made an admirable report, and offered a resolution which we have no donbt will be carried in the Convention, perhaps by an almost unanimous vote. Matters look dark. A division of the Baptist Church is now almost certain. We may not tell where these divisions will end. Dr. Fuller's report concluded:

"Amid such circumstances, your committee esteem it absolutely necessary that the friends of the Constitution of the Triennial Convention, and the lovers of the Bible; should at once take their stand, and assert the great catholic principle of the constitution and of the word of God.

"*Resolved*, That for peace and harmony, and in order to accomplish the greatest amount of good, it is proper that the Convention at once proceed to organize a society for the propagation of the Gospel."

The report elicited great debate, but it was at length postponed till to-morrow, when the battle will commence over it in good earnest. The convention will probably unite at last upon the report, but it will be after many convulsions.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Harman Alexander, Register of the Land Office at Palestine, Ill., vice James M. McLean, removed.

J. Travis Rosser, Collector of the Customs at Petersburg, Virginia, vice Hugh Nelson, removed.

John Duncan, Appraiser of Merchandize at New Orleans, vice Robert M. Wellman, removed.

William F. Wagner, Marshall of the District of Louisiana, vice Algernon S. Robinson removed.

Pierre T. Landry, Surveyor General of Louisiana, vice Francis D. Newcomb, removed.

John R. Macmurdo, Treasurer Branch Mint at New Orleans, Louisiana, vice Horace C. Cammack, removed.

Frederick R. Conway, Surveyor of Public Lands in Missouri and Illinois, vice Silas Reed, removed:

William A. Sparks, of South Carolina, Consul at Venice, vice Joseph Binda, removed.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.—We presented on Saturday an exact statement of the lettings in New York and New England, exceeding $195,000 less than the former prices. Should a similar reduction take place at the lettings in the other three sections of the Union, the general reduction would be near $800,000; but some allowance is to be made for the apparent reductions.—The balances for weighing the letters under the new post office law, are, we understand, now before a committee of five gentlemen—one selected from the Patent Office, one from the coast survey, and the postmasters at Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria. It may yet be a day or two before a selection is made. The models are very numerous.—*Washington Union.*

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Are the Pittsburgh business men generally aware that on *their activity during the summer*, will probably depend the action of the next Legislature. If they wish to secure the passage of this bill they must now inform themselves of the general facts and arguments bearing upon this subject and in all their intercourse with citizens from other sections of the State endeavor to remove their prejudices and objections. Many of those who are now hostile to the bill would listen to your suggestions in regard to the effect the construction of this Railroad would have upon the trade of the Ohio river, the cities of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and the Public Works of Pennsylvania, who could be convinced by no other arguments. If the friends of this bill are active they can correct public sentiment before the next Legislature assembles. The advocates of this measure should understand that they must stand in a very different position *next* winter, from what they did *last* winter. There the question was a *new one* on which nine tenths of the members could not say what were the wishes of their constituents. Now, however, the matter has been agitated—the issue made; and public sentiment *will be formed in favor or against* the measure. If our business men do not design to let judgment go by default, they must make ready for the trial, not *next winter*, but *during this summer.*

But does any business man ask, what can I do? I answer, if our active business men will generally not rest satisfied with being convinced—but examine this question in all its bearings, so as to give the reasons of their conviction to others, they may change public sentiment in Philadelphia and throughout three-fourths of Pennsylvania. It is unfortunate for the friends of this bill that we have no ably prepared printed review of all the leading *Pennsylvania objections* to this Railroad. The proceedings and of Conventions and meetings held some years since were principally designed to arouse Pittsburgh and the West to the importance of this road.

Now, however, you have to meet Eastern Merchants and Eastern Representatives who know little in regard to the extent and importance of Western trade and travel. Those who have caught up this superficial notion that all the trade and travel this Railroad would ever carry must be so much taken from the Pennsylvania Canal—that its tendency would be to build up Baltimore to the prejudice of Philadelphia. You must in your personal intercourse remove these prejudices; and by the presentation of facts convince them that these objections are without foundation.

In addition to all the other modes of enlightning public sentiment in Pennsylvania on this question, what say the friends of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road to a convention to meet *at Bedford some time in August next.* This would arouse public attention; and the adoption and general circulation of an able report might do much towards securing favorable legislative action.

Let us hear from you Messrs. Editors, or some other friend of this measure, how we should proceed during the summer. More again.

PENN.

☞The Western Reserve Chronicle says severe frosts in that section have entirely destroyed the prospect for fruit of all kinds. The wheat crop is also injured, perhaps seriously.

Gazette & Advertiser Office,
Saturday morning, May 17. }

PIG METAL.—Struggling lots of a few tons each are arriving from the Alleghenys, but we do not hear of any sales of moment of that description of Metal. Of Hanging Rock the receipts are larger, and we note sales on the Wharf of 60 tons hot blast at $34, 90 days; 30 tons cold blast at $35, 90 days; 30 tons cold blast at $33.50, 4 mos; and several small lots at $35.

WESTERN WATERS.—The Missouri was at a good stage, but falling at the last dates. The Mississippi was rising at and above St. Louis. At Louisville the river is at a fine stage with 7½ feet water in the canal. The Cincinnati and some other boats went over the falls on Sunday last. Here we have 3½ feet water in the channel.

THE CANAL.—Since the water has been let into the canal, there has been but few arrivals and departures, owing to the most impossibity of filling it to a proper depth for boating. The embankments of the long levels between this and Conneaut lake are composed of a light sandy soil, and from four or five years' exposure to the sun and air have become so dry and loose that it would appear almost impossible to make them hold water, consequently until they do so not much business can be done. The following, we believe, are all the arrivals and departures: Gen. Mercer, Capt. Reno, for Bridgewater; R. S. Reed, Deamer, Pittsburgh; scow R. S. Reed, Hart, Lockport; Queen of the West, Collins, Meadville and Bridgewater; Erie, Hill, Girard; coal boat J. T. Gregory, from Clarksville; President, Drum, from Pittsburgh.

We are requested to state, for the information of those concerned, that the canal will be in complete order for navigation in the course of next week. No further lack of water is anticipated.—[Erie Observer, May 16.

THE DEMAND FOR MONEY ABROAD.—Some of the English papers received by the last steamer express the opinion that there will be considerable improvement in the value of money at no distant day. Some of the reasons assigned by them for this opinion posses no inconsiderable force. The winter in Europe has been long and severe; it has closed and navigation on the continent will be revived with much activity. The increase in the home trade will be large, and considerable sums of money will also be required to commence the several railways which are about to be constructed. Considerable importance is also attached to the reaction of the spirit of speculation which has been so extravagant during the past winter. This has been especially manifested in the article of iron, and on the subject of railways, it is always remarked, that little or no money is required in the most extensive speculations, till the begin to fall into discredit; and that instant the effort made by all parties to prop up sinking interests, rapidly increases the demand for money, and raises the rate of interest.—[N. Y. Eve. Post.

CIRCUITOUS COMMERCE.—Five thousand bushels of wheat were furnished at St. Louis, for the millers of New Brunswick. It comes down to New Orleans, 2000 miles, and is there shipped to the North.

There are at present eight millions of dollars in the Savings Banks of New York; showing an accumulation of three millions within the last five years. In the Seamen's Bank for Savings, in New York city, the deposits amount at present to $470,000.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, May 16th, 1845.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned, that the undermined Executors, Administrators and Guardians have filed their respective accounts in the Register's Office of said county, and that they will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county for confirmation and allowance, on Thursday, the 19th June next.

The account of Thomas Miller and William Watt, Executors of the estate of John Watt, late of Elizabeth township, deceased.

Account of James Scott and Andrew Bedell, Executors of the estate of Abner Bedell, late of Elizabeth township, deceased.

Account of Elizabeth Charles and Isaac Charles, Administrators of the estate of Elisha Charles, late of Findley township, deceased.

Account of Enoch Dice and Christian Snively, Executors of the estate of Peter Dice, late of Plum township, deceased.

Account of

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE AND HARRIS.

☞ The Pittsburgh Gazette is published Daily, Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner of Market and Fourth streets*. The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 16 lines, or less,	One insertion	$0 50
" "	Two insertions	0 75
" "	Three insertions	1 00
" "	Three months	3 00
" "	Six months	6 00
" "	Twelve months	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

For five lines, or less,	One year	$6 00
" "	Six months	5 00

PITTSBURGH, MAY 20, 1845.

TRADE OF THE ALLEGHENY RIVER.

The trade, present and prospective, of Pittsburgh with the counties bordering on the Allegheny river is certainly worthy of frequent notice; and as we have occasionally spoken of it, though briefly, we regret that we are yet without materials to present a statistical view of its extent and value. However, a passing word will remind our readers of what we already possess and what we may expect from it.

We speak advisedly when we say comparatively few persons are aware of the rapid growth of the country above and the equally great increase in the consumption of Merchandize, Groceries, Manufactured articles, &c., procured in this market. It is some hundreds per cent within a few years; and not a few wholesale houses in this city are quite, or nearly supported by the business they do with that region. When there is water sufficient, four steamers are constanty employed and do a good business. At other times recourse is had to the Canals to gain access to the country near them, and keel boats are used higher up.

The great difficulty in communicating with the upper Allegheny and the greatest drawback upon its prosperity, is the want of water during a good part of the year. Depending wholly upon certain seasons and freshets to run their Pig Metal, Lumber and Produce down, the Iron smelters, Lumbermen and Farmers with the exception of these periodical and casual chances, have no certain regular means of transportation down or up. This is felt deeply, and no time more than the present. Stocks of Pig Metal are very low—Lumber is much wanted—Produce cannot be sent down; and, on the other hand, comparativeiy little can be taken up. Now, if that River was improved as the Monongahela is, it would be impossible to estimate the impetus it would give to the development of the Mineral wealth upon its margin. Every week we hear of new beds of Ore being discovered, rich, and promising wealth to whoever will work them. Many new Furnaces have been built and are in process of building; old ones have been blown in, and all hands are at work making the greatest possible amount of metal.—All this is encouraging;but the growth of improvement does not proceed at near so rapid a rate as it would if the products of labor could be sent to market at any and all times, except in winter.—Just in proportion as they increase, the demand for our merchandize increases; and what may appear singular, the demand for such produce as Flour, Bacon, &c., also swells. That country does not, by any means, grow Wheat enough for its own consumption; but we have no doubt that it will, in a few years, have a large surplus of all sorts of produce for export, which must find a market in this city.

The improvement on the Monongahela is striking, not only in the travel, but the amount of Produce which is now brought down. The valley of the Monongahela must increase very rapidly under the stimulus. This is a striking example of what we might expect if the Allegheny was improved; but the effects would be far greater, because the products of that region, being iron and lumber principally, are more valuable. It would not only contribute a more valuable aggregate *to* the city, but would take *from* it an amount of merchandize, groceries, &c., which the valley of the Monongahela, populous as it is, is not capable of absorbing.

It is clearly the interest of our manufacturers and merchants to press the improvement of this river. The Furnace owners, Lumbermen, and Farmers, are not so much interested as we are It would indeed contribute very greatly to the advantage of both, but we conceive more fully to ourselves. All attempts to get the aid of Congress have failed and will fail. The work must be done by private enterprise. It can be done, and we are satisfied would be, if our citizens were fully informed of its necessity and value to themselves. We shall recur to this subject again.

THREE NEW STEAMERS.

We were rather surprised yesterday morning on going down to the River, to find three of the steamers which we noticed a week or so ago as finishing, already hauled up to the wharf, to load for their first trip. The first we boarded was the North Carolina, Capt. Devinney, owner and commander. This is really a handsome boat of her class—well built and well finished. Her dimensions are as follows:—Hull, length on deck, 182 feet; 32 ft. floor; 33 ft. beam, and 5 ft. 10 inches depth of hold. This capacity of hold makes her stand high out of the water in comparison with her size. Builders, Baker, Skillinger & Hall, near Freedom. The finish of her cabin is plain but very neat; Millinger & Mason, builders. One engine, two boilers, 40 inches in diameter, and 26 feet long. Cylinder 20 inches in diameter, and 6½ ft. stroke. Paddle-wheels 20 feet diameter and 10 ft. bucket. Builder, R. Wightman; a very substantial job. Capt. D. is well known as a very accommodating gentleman, and deserves prosperity, which we hope he may have.

Triumph is the name of the next upon which we set foot. This is a Boat of 131 tons Custom House measurement. The dimensions of the Hull are—138 feet long on deck; 22 feet beam and 21 feet floor. Hold 4 feet 6 inches in the clear. S. Walker of Elizabeth. Two engines, cylenders 12 inches in diameter, 4½ feet stroke. Two boilers, 22 feet long and 40 inches in diameter—Owens & Ross, builders. Painter, Speer. The Triumph is a neat and well finished light-draught boat commanded by Capt. H. A. Force. We hope it may be a "triumphant" speculation.

Financier is the name of Capt. Poe's new boat and her name is clearly indicative of his object in the construction of her, *i. e.* to run to make money and not for glory. To speak plainly, the boat is calculated for burthen more than speed.—Hull 145 ft on deck, 25 feet beam, 24 feet floor. Hold 4 feet clear. Not yet measured. Two engines; cylinders 12 inches in diameter, and 5 feet stroke. Two boilers, 24 feet long and 40 inches in diameter. Roe & Davis builders. Cabin by Price.

None of these boats will rank higher than second and third class, and are all better fitted for a moderate stage of water, than a very high or very low one. However they are substantially built and neatly finished and add just so much more to the tonnage already belonging to this district.

Incendiaries.—Our cotemporaries notice an attempt made to burn the Aqueduct by an incendiary on Sabbath morning. We heard of it, but were not informed as to the particulars. There can be no doubt as to the fact of incendiaries being about, and citizens should be exceedingly careful to be on the lookout. Every thing has been as dry as tinder and a fire spreads rapidly.

DONATIONS.

Henry Earl, Esq., Treasurer of the Relief Fund, acknowledges the following:

Am't previously acknowledged,	$120,093 52
Mr. Andrews, [proceeds of Concert,]	
Troy, New York,	225 00
German citizens of Indianapolis, Ia,	37 43
Neil Moore & Co,	500 00
Citizens of Bedford, Pa.,	115 00
" Hollidaysburgh,	310 50
South Mulberry Ward, Phila.,	10 00
Citizens of Hagerstown, Md.,	219 00
" Cincinnati, O., (additional)	779 75
" Philadelphia,	3,610 94
" Erie,	100 00
" York, Pa.,	379 00
J B Brant, St. Louis,	50 00
Messrs. Hoyt & Peak, Troy, N. Y.	8 86
	$126,468 90

THE NEW POSTAGE BILL.

The following are the rates of postage upon letters, newspapers, and pamphlets, as regulated by the new bill, by the last Congress, which goes into operation on the first day of July next.

On Letters—Single, or any number of pieces not exceeding half an ounce or less,	5 cents.
If over 300 miles,	10 "
Drop letters, (not mailed,)	2 "
For each additional half ounce or part thereof, single postage thereto,	
On newspapers, of 1900 square inches or less, sent by editors or publishers, from their offices of publication, any distance not exceeding 30 miles,	Free.
Over 30 miles, and not exceeding 100,	1 cent.
Over 100 miles, and out of the State,	1½ "
All sizes over 1900 square inches, postage same as pamphlets.	
Pamphlets, Magazines and Periodicals, any distance, for one ounce or less, each copy,	2 "
Each additional ounce or fractional part thereof,	1½ "
On Circulars.—Quarto post, single cap or paper not larger than single cap, folded, directed and sealed, for every sheet, any distance,	2 "

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

This grave and dignified body assembled this morning at 11 o'clock, A. M., in the First Presbyterian Church. For several days the delegates have been gathering into the city. The principal Hotels are full of these and other strangers.—Many of them also are at private houses. We are pleased to see among them many of the well known and influential leaders of the Church.—Among those we noticed, were, Drs. Krebs of New York, McDowell, of New Jersey, Junkin of Pennsylvania, Eagles of Philadelphia, Edgar of Tennessee, Hamilton of Mobile, Crowe and Wood of Indiana, and Judge Leavitt of Steubenville.

There are twenty-one Synods in the Old School General Assembly, including one in Northern India. These were all represented by delegates present except the Synod of India.

The Synods are entitled to about two hundred and fifty delegates. This forenoon *one hundred and sixty-two delegates* had presented their commissions, and it is probable the whole number will reach two hundred.—*Cin. Chron. of Thursday evening.*

A serious riot occurred on Friday and Saturday last among the laborers on the Morris Canal, in the vicinity of Dover, on account of the failure of sub contractors to pay them for labor done. It appeared that the estimate of some of these subcontractors had not been made with a due allowance for the difficulty of the work to be performed, or for the increase of wages of the workman. On Friday two or three hundred of the laborers proceeded in procession to Dover, and after parading about of some time were met by Mr. Tyler, the President of the Company, and some of the contractors, who after a long consultation determined to pay them, although strictly considered none but the sub contractors were liable. The scene where the paying occurred was one of outrageous violence on the part of the workmen, and in one instance the room where the paying officers were was forced, and the officers were obliged hastily to gather up the funds and flee to another place, where they continued to meet the demands presented.

The mob then demanded that the sub contractors should be paid certain extra expenses, which was properly refused, whereupon the door of the house was forced open, but the violence meditated was stayed by the calm and decisive conduct of Mr. Tyler, who, after holding them at bay for some time, at last walked through the crowd, with a revolving pistol in his hand, to a carriage and proceeded to Morristown, to demand the aid of the Sheriff and his posse. This was immediately granted, and being informed where the ringleaders were, the Sheriff succeeded in arresting them in their beds on Saturday night, and conducted them safely to prison.

In consequence of the outbreak, the opening of the Canal will be delayed, probably until near the middle of June.—*U. S. Gazette.*

☞ Mr. Livingston, (one of the burnt-out.) Scale manufacturer, of this city, has forwarded a model Scale for weighing Post Office Letters to the Department for examination. Hope he will get the contract for the 15,000 wanted.

☞ A Washington letter says that a movement is already on foot among certain politicians to have Mr. Van Buren nominated as the Loco Foco candidate for the next Presidency.

☞ The "Union" contradicts the rumor that a special mission to England had been offered to Mr. Calhoun.

☞ The Cincinnati Herald contains the proceedings of the Presbyterian O. S. Anti-Slavery Society, which met on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock. Resolutions were adopted:

The clerk read the first resolution, declaring the course of the Assembly in past years, acknowledging slavery to be an evil, and yet keeping slaveholders in fellowship, to involve many of the principles by which the scriptures designate the man of sin. Adopted.

The second resolution declared that the convention had no disposition to secede from the Presbyterian Church, yet recognized the possibility of a secession being made necessary by a persevering adherence to slave-holders on the part of the Assembly. Adopted.

At the State Geological Hall at Albany, are the petrified vertebræ of a monster called by naturalists the Zuyloction—a creature which must have been half whale, half aligator. They were discovered embedded in a chalk formation on the banks of the Alabama river, and sent to Professor Emmons of that city. The vertebræ cover a length of eighty feet as they lie upon the floor.

Mr. Calhoun (says the Pendleton Messenger,) is now at his residence near this place, busily engaged in agricultural pursuits. He seems to have entirely recovered from the attack of sickness which he had at Washington. We understand that his correspondence is large: and we think it nothing but right to remind those who write to him on business of his own, that he no longer enjoys the franking privilege, and that his postage bill must be a heavy one.

☞ Miss Sarah Hutchins who died in Philadelphia, on the 29th of March, 1845, left $15,600 in various sums from $500 to $3000, to nine Benevolent and Religious Institutions.

The Washington papers announce the death in that city on Thursday morning last, of Reuben M. Whitney Esq., in the 57th year of his age.

The Norfolk Beacon says that the steamboat Loper, burst her boiler and had her machinery broken to pieces in her recent trip up the Roanoke River. Fortunately no injury was sustained by the persons on board.

The British frigate Thunder left Havana on the 29th ult. for the purpose of sounding the waters on the coast of Cuba, and making other surveys which may be useful to England in case of necessity.

Mr. Elmore of S. C., somewhat famous for his free trade opinions, is about to embark largely in manufactures in his own State.

It is stated that Peytona has been challenged to run against Fashion over the course at Trenton or at Camden (N. J.) for the immense stake of $60,000 a side, and the 27th of June next has been mentioned as the day chosen. It is added that Mr. Kirkman has declared his determination to run Peytona without any advantage whatever in weight—both horses to carry an equal amount.

It is estimated that at the lowest rates of computation, the population of the United States in fifty years from this time, will amount to more than one hundred millions.—*Spirit of the Times.*

The Macon (Geo.) Messenger gives an account of the discovery of hidden treasure to the amount of forty-five thousand Spanish dollars in Tatnal county, in that State. The discoverer, on blowing up the root of a tree, discovered three dollars, and in digging deeper succeeded in exhuming the above large amount. The money was found on the land of Mrs. Gray, a widow in needy circumstances.

☞ The Legislature of New York had adjourned on the 14th inst.

The "London Morning Chronicle" states that in some parts of Bengal the laborer receives but two pence per day.

We should be much astonished to *see* any such result, and yet it is possible. We shall, of course, annex Texas, and absorb Oregon. We shall assume California, and conquer Old Mexico. The Camanches, the Flat Heads, the Sioux, and the Black Feet will be of us. On the North, Canada, East and West, Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Labrador, the Esquimaux, and all that dwarfish race, that gloat on sea-horse blubber, and luxuriate on an ice cake for a bed, with the effeminate addition of a snow-ball for a pillow; Davis's Straits, Fehring's Straits, Nootka Sound, and Vancouver's Island, will place their population to our account. Then Venezuela, Bolivia, Equador, Peru, Chili, Brazil, Paraguay, the Banda Oriential, Buenos Ayres, and all down to Patagonia, and Terra del Fuego, with its boating race. The Islands of the Sea will be our's, and their inhabitants numbered as a part of the one hundred millions—Juan Fernandez, and those smaller isolated spots, where the bittern and the sea-bird have made their home, since they left the aviary of Noah. The one hundred millions will come.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The Slaver Spitfire.—The Boston Journal, noticing the arrival at that port, of the schooner Spitfire, seized on the coast of Africa as a slaver, says that "the boats went alongside under English colors, and ordered the schooner to show her colors on the penalty of being seized as a pirate.—The American ensign was then hoisted at her gaff, and the colors immediately shifted in the boats, and the schooner taken charge of, evidence having been lodged against her as having already made a successful trip from the same place to Cuba, with 346 slaves, under the coumand of Capt. Gordan, lately in command of the Manchester, by Thomas Turner, who seemed in both vessels as Captain G's mate. She was then known by the name of Covallero, and was built in Baltimore, whence she sailed via New York, in 1842. She was afterwards sold, and her register returned to Baltimore. Her present crew also testified as to her intention of receiving slaves."

From the U. S. Gazette.

My Dear Mr. Chandler—I send you annexed a little information respecting some public grants made by our Legislature towards the relief of the citizens of Savannah, who suffered by fire in 1796 and 1820. At the latter period the Legislature sent to the Mayor of that city ten thousand dollars; suspending the rules for the more rapid passage of the act of donation.

The Mayor of Savannah, in acknowledging the receipt of the money, says, on the 11th March, 1820:

"This liberality of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, demands not only the warm unaffected thanks of the sufferers by the late conflagration of this city; but, sir, of every citizen of Georgia. It is an act of munificence and affecting generosity that is calculated to make, and will make a lasting impression upon the minds and hearts of our whole population. The chief city of this great and flourishing State has been desolated by a calamity unparallcled in the history of this Republic."

"The fire of 1796 was wide spread and overwhelming; and on that occasion, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and our kind hearted brethren of Philadelphia, granted and raised us contributions, still spoken of by our inhabitants in terms of affectionate recollection. This second evidence of kindness renders very dear to us every Pennsylvanian," &c. &c.

Does it not look like an act of forgetfulness in the people of Savannah, to have remained wholly silent on the occasion of the Pittsburgh calamity? A mere expression of regret at a town meeting, even if unaccompanied by a single cent, would have appeared somewhat in harmony with the Mayor's feelings as expressed in 1820.

The murder and suicide at Hoboken—More Arrests.—We stated a few days since, that Mr. Scudder had died suddenly at Hoboken, and that suspicion of foul play had caused a post-mortem examination, when arsenic was found in the stomach. Suspicions fell upon Mrs. Pennoyer, a sister of the deceased, and she was arrested and confined in the Jersey City Prison. The watch and money belonging to the deceased was found secreted by Mrs. Pennoyer, and a bottle from which she supplied her brother with drink during the night, was found to contain arsenic.

On Tuesday evening, it appears, this wretched woman committed suicide—thus fixing the deed more strongly upon her. About 6 o'clock, that afternoon, she was told to prepare herself for removal; an hour subsequent to this she was found hung by her shawl, to the stove funnel, in her cell. This sequel to the tragedy seems to fix guilt indelibly upon Mrs. Pennoyer; but a subsequent investigation strengthened the belief that she had accomplices.

On Thursday morning, officers were despatched to this city from Hoboken, and Relyea and Lalor, of the New York Police, assisted in arresting Theodore Pennoyer, quite a young man, and son of Mrs. Pennoyer, and also Mr. Dean, who married the daughter of the murderess. Young Pennoyer was taken in the Eighth Avenue, with a carpet bag, as he was about leaving the city, and Dean was arrested at his own house, in the Eighth Avenue, near 34th street. The prisoners were taken to Hoboken, Dean leaving his wife in a state of mental distraction, occasioned by the suicide of her mother and the arrest of her husband as an accomplice in the tragedy. Some startling developements came out of the arrest of these two relatives of the murderess. Mrs. Pennoyer, the head and front of this horrible affair, is said to have been quite prepossessing in appearance.—*N. Y. Express.*

Ship Building on the Ohio.—It appears to be a general impression on the public mind that the bark *Muskingum*, which was built at Marietta, and was loaded a few week since at Cincinnati for Liverpool, is the first vessel built upon our western waters for crossing the broad Atlantic. This is a great mistake as is well known to hundreds.

The brig *General Butler*, was built in Pittsburgh in 1810 by Gen. James O'Harra, of that place. It was loaded with flour for Liverpool, to which port Wm. O'Harra sailed as supercargo.

After unloading at Liverpool, she cleared for Philadelphia, and was supposed to have foundered at sea, as she never reached that port.

Still earlier, and about the year 1806, a ship named the Western Trader, was also built. She was commanded by Capt. John Brevoort, under whose superintendence she was fitted out. This vessel was cleared for Marseilles, France, where she arrived in safety, but on the production of her papers at the Customhouse, they were pronounced false, no such a port in the world as Pittsburgh being known at Marseilles.

A map of the United States, however, being produced, Captain Brevoort pointing out the mouth of the Mississippi, traced with his finger its course up to the junction of that stream with the Ohio, and followed the latter river on the map one thousand miles to the junction of the Monongahela and Allegheny, at which spot, he pointed out his port of departure, to the great astonishment of the French *douaniers*.

The rigging, cables, anchors, sails, etc. of the *Western Trader* had been hauled across the Allegheny Mountains. Those who recollect the condition of the road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, even after it became a stage route, and as late as 1814, will comprehend what an enterprise this must have been at that date. The crew were also engaged at the east. The *Western Trader* returned to Philadelphia, from which port she made several voyages, and was shut up there during the general embargo, which preceded the war of 1812. Much of her timbers were black walnut, and the vessel decayed in a few years.

The facts in the case of the *Western Trader* were given by Henry Clay, substantially in these terms on the floor of Congress, in his speech on the imprisonment of American sailors.—*Cist's Cincinnati Advertiser.*

The weather continues dry and warm—we had a taste of rain yesterday evening, but that was about the amount of it. The Rivers are low, and the larger class of steamers are drawing off the trade, while the light draught boats from the Allegheny and Monongahela are coming into play. Notwithstanding the low stage a good deal of Produce continues to come forward, and Boats arrive and depart from and to Cincinnati daily and with regularity. We notice no particular activity in the market.

Wool.—Wool, the second great staple of the Prairie state, begins to come in at Chicago. On the 9th inst. some small lots of this spring's clip were taken at from 13 to 2'c ₱ lb, as in quality. The finer qualities will command higher prices.—Samples of a 40 lb lot, nearly full blood merino, of excellent quality, to be sheared were exhibited, and the lot held at 40 cents.

The clip from Michigan will this year probably be one-third larger than last year. Detroit quotations for full blooded are 30@31c; prime or three-quarters, 24@27c; common 20@22c.

At New York, the demand for all kinds has been good, and the sales by the dealers large, at previous rates. In foreign there has been but little done from first hands. Of pulled the market is nearly bare; 1500 lbs No. 1 brough 32c, cash.

In this vicinity shearing has not yet commenced, but it must soon begin. A few lambs have been brought in for slaughter, whose pelts, together with full grown, heavy coated ones, are in good demand with the manufacturers.—Buff. Adv.

Canal Tolls.—The total tol's received from the commencement of navigation to the 3th of May, on the New York Canals, have been as follows:

	1844. 20 days	1845 23 days.
On all the Cana's	$323,819	$316 837
At Albany and Troy (on up freight)	123,190	115,359
At all other offices (on down do)	200,329	230 978

The daily average of the receipts in each year for the time stated is as follows:

On all the Canals	$6,190	15 079
On up freight	6,174	5 037
On down freight	10,016	10,042

Showing a decrease, for the 23 days, of $1,137 per day, on merchandise, or up freight, and an increase of $25 per day on down freight.—Albany Argus.

LOUISVILLE, May 11.

Whiskey sold to day from wagons at 21'@21c. Flour is without change. Hemp is arriving freely and sent forward to the East at an unprecedented rate. Fears are entertained that, as the stock in New York is increased, prices will come down. Prices yet range from $3 to 3 40 ₱ cwt. as in quality. Groceries are extremely dull. Eastern exchange continues at 1 ₱ cent prem. Northern Ohio money goes very hard since the disastrous failure of the Smiths, particularly that of the Norwalk, Sandusky and Wooster banks, and it is yet questionable whether these notes are not as good as any other. It is very probable that the money of the new private banks of that State will be taken with great caution at the Southwest and South, while that of the State bank and branches will easily get into general circulation.—Journal.

PITTSBURGH, MAY 21, 1845.

DUQUESNE WAY.

We observe that this "Way" is progressing very fast below the Allegheny Bridge. Most of the rubbish from the ruins is deposited between that structure and Marbury st., and every day the improvement advances. No doubt, before this summer ends, it will be very far advanced, and present decidedly the finest landing on the Ohio River, the Monongahela excepted. We may be thought very sanguine, but we believe the River will have the pleasure of the company of numerous stores along its margin before many years. Yesterday we remarked upon the growing trade of the city with the country up that River. Suppose it were improved to the New York line,—will any one pretend to estimate its influence on the trade of the city generally? Suppose further the New York and Erie Railroad finished to the Lake and intersecting the River at its head. Here is a source of prosperity apparent to every one. We could ascend the River to the Road, and by it reach New York in a very short time. Early in the Spring, long before the Lake is open, that City could send her merchandize to extreme points of the West, *via* the River and Pittsburgh. This, however, is not what we look at and hope for. It is the full developement—the peopling of the whole country to the head of the river—that will pour wealth in to Pittsburgh.

Where 1000 tons of Metal are now sent down to the city for a market, there will be 10,000, and in time 20,000, increasing year after year in arithmetrical ratio. The wealth of Western Pennsylvania in Minerals, is incalculable—comparatively little of it is yet known, and no part of it is richer than the Allegheny region. Others, if not we, will yet see twenty steamers on the river where there is now one. But we were writing about the "Way." Well, the gradual increase of all this trade, which must seek accommodations along it, will build up blocks of stores and enhance the value of property through its whole length. In all this imagination follows, but does not lead, reason. The cause is actually in operation: the effect will surely follow. Meanwhile the "Way" is advancing toward completion and will be ready to accommodate the trade when it comes, be it ever so large. If some means were adopted to deepen the water from the Point up, there can be no question but it would be used much more than it is, and would yield a good revenue. However, all these things will be done in time.

If any body thinks this is a pretty fair fancy sketch, we will just mention by way of an antidote to the suspicious, that it is not very many years since we saw walnuts gathered on the very spot where we now live on Federal st., Allegheny City, not more than two squares from the Bridge. But that then rural spot is now covered with piles of brick and mortar, just as hundreds of others have also been, and a flourishing city covers the ground where corn flourished not many years gone by.

☞ Since the above was put in type we have received a communication from our correspondent "D," bearing upon the the trade of the Allegheny, which we will insert as soon as we can make room.

TURN OUT OF HANDS IN THE ROLLING MILLS.

It is with regret we hear that the hands in two of our Iron Works—those in Bissels & Semple's; and Bailey, Brown & Co's—have turned out for higher wages. We learn that those in the mill of the former gentlemen gave them notice some days since of their intention to demand an advance of wages on the first day of June, but subsequently they and the others concluded not to wait till that time. The advance demanded is $1 per ton, and coupled with the advance on metal, must inevitably cause an advance on Bar Iron and Nails, if it is obtained. We deprecate this, and ask the candid attention of the hands to a few facts.

Our regret arises solely from the influence which the advance will have on the market. It must be injurious in the present state of affairs. It is true that the business is very brisk, the demand very large, and the market in a very healthy condition. The price of Bar iron is now lower here than at any other point in the Union; and it is this fact, together with the natural increase in the consumption, which has given so great an impetus to the trade. It is of the greatest importance to its continuance that this state of things should remain undisturbed. The market under such a condition of circumstances must grow stronger and, with every accession of this kind, enhance the prosperity of the operatives. This follows by an unceasing demand for labour, prompt pay in cash, and permanency, three things of all others the most advantageous to individuals. That the present prices are not inadequate, we cite the testimony of part of the hands in another mill, who resist this attempt and say they are satisfied with present wages.

The interests of all the operatives in other branches of Iron Manufactures is involved in this movement. An advance in Bar Iron must enhance the cost of iron fabrics, and this will check the demand, and injuriously affect them individually and collectively.

The cash rate of common Bar Iron is 3 cents per pound. The profits of the Manufacturers are diminishing daily under the advance on Metal; and for them to maintain the old price when the crude material is advancing so much, we conceive to be dictated solely by a desire to secure the permanent advantages both they and their hands now enjoy.

It is wise to look at the future and act with reference to it. This advance could have been given with far less effect to the market a year ago than at present. Metal was then a good deal lower than the advance now asked in wages If they are too low, we should be pleased to see them raised; but as from the testimony of some of their number to the contrary we are otherwise informed, we cannot but look upon the whole affair as threatening eventual injury to the hands themselves more than to any other class. Remember the saying, "Let well enough alone." All parties are now doing very well and should be content.

We should mention that the Messrs. Bissells & Semple, and Bailey, Brown & Co., refuse to give the advance, and consequently their Mills are standing.

The St. Louis Republican of the 12th says:

"A fire occurred yesterday, between two and three o'clock, in the Allegheny lumber yard, situated on Main street, above the foundry, which consumed three-fourths or more of all the lumber in the yard. We estimate the lumber destroyed at from $5,000 to $6,000. The lumber, we understand, was owned by Dr. Warner, of Pittsburgh, and was kept by Mr. Patrick, his agent. It was evidently the work of an incendiary. We have heard several stories of boys having been seen in the yard among the piles of boards. One story is, that it was the act of two white boys; another, that a black boy did it. The impression is general that it was the act of boys."

The New Era says it belonged to "Green & Kennedy." The Republican in another place remarks that "another attempt was made yesterday to fire the lumber yard of Archibald Carr, Esq., on Oak street." So it seems incendiaries are are industriously at work there. Boston also comes in for a share of their benevolent labors.

☞ A tremendous Tornado and Hail storm passed over the Parishes of Caddo and De Soto, in Louisiana on the 21st ult. On many plantations the crops of corn and cotton were destroyed, the fences blown down, and the timber prostrated in every direction. In some cases the entire crop will be replanted, and much time necessary to clear the fallen timber. The hail fell as large as patridge eggs, and according to representations, was six inches deep. It did not leave a vestage of cotton or corn, and Red River was filled near the Rafi, with fallen timber.

"Capt Sanders, of the Engineer corps, has been selected to superintend the building of the U. S. Marine Hospital at Pittsburgh."

We are very glad to hear it, but when will the building be commenced? We have waited for years and through "hope deferred" to see the Hospital erected, and now that the prospect is merging into certainly we cannot but rejoice.

☞ The House of John T. Smith & Co., dealers in uncurrent money, New York, recently failed in Wall Street. (That street must be so named because so many in it "go to the wall.") The house is said to owe $60,000 to other Brokers in the Street, and did an extensive business with other cities so that their liabilities are probably much larger. They were reputed moderately wealthy.

Another gentleman in the Street, absent on a visit to the country, was much wanted.

Some of our contemporaries are excessively anxious about the distribution of the Relief Fund. They first surmise what the Councils intend to do and then vigorously combat the figments of their own imagination. Would it not be better for them to ask the members what they purpose doing, before condemning them? We have no no doubt they will do what is proper, and if, when their plan is broached, it is not what the donors and sufferers have a right to expect, we will oppose it. But let us hear what they have to say—we can then judge for ourselves. The collections in the principal cities and towns are all closed and the proceeds in the hands of the Treasurer of the Fund. It appears obvious to us, that the Councils could not act sooner than they now will.

The Hay Scales.—It may be information to some, to know that the old Hay Scales have been repaired, and are in use as formerly.

The Pittsburgh Legion and German Volunteers, Cavalry and Infantry companies were out yesterday in force. They made a splendid display, Col. Trovillo in command. We were rather puzzled to see so many three-cornered hats, and some on new heads too. What does it mean? "In time of peace prepare for war," we suppose. Quite a contrast between them and the descendants of the redoutable Fallstaff who mustered the day previous, under the sanction and by the authority of this great and glorious old Commonwealth.

Oregon Emigrants.—Major Thomas M. Adams has been chosen Captain and Pilot of the Oregon emigrants assembled in the vicinity of Independence. Mr. A. is said to be every way competent to the important post which has been assigned him. The Expositor says:

"From present evidence, we suppose that not less than from two to three thousand people are congregating at this point previous to their start upon the prairie, which will be on or about the 10th of May."

The numbers going out this year greatly exceeds any previous year. Many are going out with their families, stock and slaves. A great many of the old farmers in the upper part of this State have sold off their farms, and have joined the emigrants this year. They are generally men of respectibility and good standing in the communities in which they have heretofore lived, and they carry with them not only the necessities but many of the luxuries of life.

Our paper is emphatically a *Western* paper, to-day. Our eastern exchanges are as dull as get out; and for the time being, the bustle and stir, both in the political and religious world, seems be rife at the west only.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Ohio River, May 14, 1845.

Dear Junior—Less than a day's Journey from our lately deeply afflicted city, on the good steamer Hibernia, (not the Royal Mail Steamer, but the Tuesday Cincinnati packet,) has placed nearly 250 miles between us. Such is the speed of travelling on our Western waters. We left Pittsburgh about 11 o'clock, and arrived in Wheeling about dark. Our boat is crowded with passengers. We started with 65 at Pittsburgh, received large accessions at Beaver, Wellsville and Steubenville, about 30 at Wheeling, which the Captain tells me, is the largest number he has shipped from that port this season. As you may imagine, we are pretty well crowded, and our Wheeling passengers had to take the floor for their bed. This is almost always the case now. Wheeling being a way port, they must always be subjected to this disadvantage. When passengers arrive there, they have to wait until a Boat arrives from Pittsburgh, and then put up with such accomodations as can be offered by a boat already crowded. There was no boat at the *head* of navigation," as the good citizens of Wheeling love to call their town, when we arrived, and we stopped only long enough to take on some coal, and four or five hundred pounds of freight, when we departed. What a contrast does this present to the crowded levee and fleets of steamboats, which Pittsburgh always displays. No boxes of dry-goods, no manufactures of Iron, Glass, or Cotton, were seen covering the quay, for shipment to the West. We do not wonder that our contemporary of the Times manifests a little imitability towards Pittsburgh, when he has constantly before him evidences of her prosperity, and of the overwhelming inferiority of Wheeling, in the beautiful steamers, deeply loadened, which pass daily, nay, almost hourly, his own port, bound to and from Pittsburgh, while Wheeling comprises no greater share of their attention, than the numerous landings which dot the shores of the beautiful Ohio.

We have a very quiet, agreeable company on board. Many of the passengers are Clergymen, bound to the General Assembly which meets at Cincinnati to-morrow. The topics of conversation are mostly the subjects likely to occupy the attention of that important ecclesiastical body. We hear slavery spoken of, as likely to cause considerable agitation, and the opinion is freely expressed, that that exciting cause will finally rend the church, as it already has the Methodist and Baptist denominations. Some delegates are aboard from South Carolina. Judge Grier, and Mr. Bailey from our city, are on board, as delegates. Rev. Dr. Campbell is also of the company, although not a delegate.

Our Democratic friend, Geo. R. Riddle, Esq., is also on board. He is going to Cincinnati to petition the General Assembly to do him what he deems but justice, in regard to the Common ground of Allegheny, which he has claims to in right of his wife. You will recollect, that some time since, the Trustees of the Theological Seminary attempted to break ground on the lots on the Commons claimed by them, when the Mayor ordered the cellar which was digged, to be filled up. Mr. Riddle, who was present at the filling up, and spoke approvingly of the measure, was sued, among others as one of the council of Allegheny, by the Trustees of the Seminary, for *trespass*, and the case was tried before Judge Hepburn last November. The plea set up by Mr. Riddle, in his defence was, that he owned a title through his wife, to the Common Ground, attempted to be appropriated by the Trustees, and, that he had full right to do all the acts charged against him. Judge Hepburn, in his charge, did not deny that such title existed in Mr. Riddle, but denied that such a plea would answer in this case. Another mode of redress should have been taken. A verdict of $52, was obtained for the Plaintiff, and the Defendants applied to the Supreme Court, which has not yet sat upon the case.

Very little is known, among many of our citizens in regard to the Common Ground, and the mode by which the Trustees of the Theological Seminary obtained possession of it. Probably we cannot fill up a corner of our sheet better, than by giving a brief history of it. By an Act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, passed March 12, 1785, appropriating certain lands for the redemption of depreciated certificates, a tract of *three thousand acres* was reserved by the Commonwealth, opposite to Pittsburgh, (then Fort Pitt,) on the banks of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. By a further act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, of September 1787, the Executive Council was empowered to lay out a town in lots, with a sufficient number of out-lots for the accommodation of the town—and to cause to be laid out the residue of said tract in lots, which last mentioned lots were to be not less than one, nor more than ten acres each.

They were also directed to reserve out of the lots of said town, so much land as they deemed necessary for a Court House, Jail, Market House &c, and *without said town*, one hundred acres for a Common Pasture. This was the origin of the city of Allegheny, the beautiful daughter of the Iron city. The ground reserved within the town, is now occupied by a Town Hall and Market House, and is called the Diamond. The one hundred acres out of the town, are known as the "*Commons*," and surrounds the town like a belt, beifig wider, however, on some sides than others. On this large and valuable piece of ground, various public institutions and churches have endeavored to get a foothold, but have always been resisted with great pertinacity by the owners of the inlots of the town in whom the title vests. The Western Penitentiary, however, has succeeded in occupying ten acres of it, and the Western Theological Semnary claims the right of eighteen acres more.—This right, however, is disputed by Mr. Riddle and others.—The mode by which the Trustees of the Seminary obtained possession, was by proving a release from the lot holders, for 18 acres of Common for Seminary purposes. Their releases were obtained with difficulty, and many never did sign a release, but as they neglected to give notice of a determination to resist the occupancy of the Trustees, and permitted them to take and hold possession for so many years, their rights are forfeited. No one, it is believed, has any legal right to resist the possession of the Seminary, except Mr. Riddle, in right of his wife, who was a minor of the time releases were obtained, and has resolutely refused to relinquish her claims, since she came of age. Mr. Riddle's object in visiting the General Assembly, is to petition that body to do his wife what he considers justice, by restoring to her the right in the Common ground held by the Trustees of the Seminary, which she derives from the State, or give her a compensation therefore. Mr. Riddle intends to make two offers. One is, for the Trustees to relinquish so much ground as lies north of a line drawn from Water Alley, in a parallel line with that Alley, to Mr. Irwin's property, and he will relinquish his right to the remainder, which includes the ground on which the Seminary is erected. His second proposition is, a compensation in money. If neither of these proposition are accepted, he will resort to legal redress. Enough on this subject.

My letter is already too long, but I cannot close without telling you that this morning we passed the town of Parkersburg, so famed now-a-days for her rail-road favor. It is the dullest looking place on the river. We put ashore one passenger, and took aboard one. We must account for the small number, from the fact that *the cars had not come in!*

Now, dear Junior, do be careful, and don't let the types make all sorts of blunders, with my poor epistle. My chirography is none of the handsomest or plainest, I am aware, (great men never write a plain hand, you know,) and the continual shaking of the boat has not mended it any; still I think you can make it out, especially as I use a gold pen, diamond point, a capital article, purchased of my friend, W. W

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH—MAY 22, 1845.

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Antimasonic and Whig Committee of Correspondence for the County of Allegheny, held in Pittsburgh, Jan. 8, 1845, it was

"*Resolved*, That the Chairman be empowered to issue his call to the Antimasonic and Whig party of this County, to assemble in primary meetings at the usual time and places, to appoint delegates to a County Convention, to meet at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the first Wednesday in June next, to place candidates in nomination to be supported by the said party, at the general election in October."

In pursuance with the above resolution, and of the usages of the party, the Democratic Antimasons and Whigs of the townships, (Pitt excepted,) will meet at the usual places for holding primary meetings, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M., and those of the Wards and Boroughs and Pitt township, between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M. on SATURDAY, the 31st of May, 1845, and elect two persons in each election district, as delegates to a County Convention to meet at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, to put in nomination suitable candidates to be supported by the party at the general election in October next.

JOHN J. MUSE, CHAIRMAN
May 5, 1845. *of the Committee of Correspondence*

☞The letter of the senior editor in to-day's paper contains some new information of great interest respecting Oregon and California, derived from an authentic source.

THE POSITION OF PITTSBURGH AND ITS PROSPECTIVE GROWTH.

It is worth while to take a real steady look at the situation of our city, to see where we are, what we are doing and what we are coming to. We have been both amused and grieved to hear some of our friends who have not yet got over the effects of their fright by the fire, talk despondingly of the city. We are amused, because they betray a great want of acquaintance with the basis of the city's prosperity; and grieved that they should contaminate others not better informed, but free from their views, with their hypocondriacal feelings.

Many things enter into the elements of a city's permanent growth and mantain it; but it will be allowed that of all others, *locality* is the principal. Pitch on the fortunate spot which is the natural centre of a great circle, eccentric, if you will, and you can command all within it. What is it that has made New Orleans, St. Louis, New York, Boston and many others of the principal cities of the Union, but their locality? Contrast Washington city with New Orleans, and what is the effect? The former is the seat of Government; but *that* alone, sustains and nourishes it.—The latter depends upon nothing of the kind.

Another important requisite is a rich country around or back of it, intersected with means of easy access, natural or artificial. St. Petersburgh was built upon a Marsh with an eye to locality, and to this it owes its greatness; but how much greater it would be if backed by a wealthy and flourishing country, it is not hard to say. To a district of this kind, a city is as a heart for the body, physical, civil and political; and in proportion as it is furnished with proper nutriment does it by powerful strokes keep up a circulation redolent of life.

A third element is PRODUCTION. It is not enough that a city consumes, it must produce, and that largely of such things as contribute to the actual benefit of the country; and the greater the utility of its products, the greater is its ability to draw sustenance from the country for its own permanent improvement. A city of Merchants only, other things being equal, cannot cope with another composed of Merchants and Manufacturers, especially if the latter fabricate necessaries.

The locality of Pittsburgh is such that GEN. WASHINGTON was struck with it at first sight. Examination confirmed the first impression—in his opinion it was destined to be the seat of a great city. Nearly equi-distant from the east and west, the north and south points of the states, it is the centre to which channels of immense importance, both natural and artificial, converge. It commands the whole of Western Pa., Western Va., Eastern and North Western Ohio; and in a general, though more limited sense, the whole Mississippi Valley and the North Western states. Of the first named sections of country, it is the centre, and to it their trade flows as it were by the force of gravitation. The North Western portion of this state is yet sparsely settled; so are many parts of Western Via., and Northern Ohio; they are comparatively new; they abound, especially the first, in treasures of Mineral Wealth, all of them in fine lands, and can support a dense population. Here alone, if there were no other, is a reason why Pittsburgh must become a great city. These portions of states are larger than all England, as rich in Iron and Coal as she, and developing their resources with great rapidity. To meet their expanding wants, the city must enlarge her business capacity, her capital and her population. These are sources of prosperity to the city which never can be taken from her—they are her local adjuncts, so to speak, and are so near as to be under her control. The contributions of the great Valley are not less certain; but to those we allude below.

The communications of Pittsburgh are, at present, unsurpassed, by any city in the Western country. Turn which way we will, we have channels to our hand, natural and artificial. Seated at the head of the Valley of the Ohio, by steam we enjoy communication with every portion of it and of the great Mississippi basin accessible to steamers. We can clear a cargo hence to the Falls of the Father of Rivers; to the Rocky Mountains; to Fort Gibson on the Arkansas; to Texas on Red River; to Florence in Alabama; and this, not occasionally, but every day. Above us we can penetrate to the State of New York, and into Virginia by the same speedy and powerful agency. The regions alone lying on these two tributaries will, before another generation, furnish trade enough to sustain as large a portion of the city as now exists in all. By the Pennsylvania canal we have access to the very heart of the Commonwealth and are put in direct and close communication with the seaboard. By the Erie Extension we have access to all North Western Pennsylvania. By the Cross Cut and Ohio Canals to Northern Ohio and the heart of that State; and by the two outlets at Erie and Cleveland to all the Lakes and the Canadas. The period cannot be distant when new channels—Railroads—will be constructed in various directions from the city. This does not depend upon the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Pittsburgh. We may lose it, but Philadelphia will be compelled to extend her own here to save herself from the consequences of allowing the former to go below us and beyond her influence. Could a centre more favorable for such immense ramifications be found in all the Union west of the Allegheny Mountains? or one more favorable for the building up of a great city! These waters lave the shores of States and districts as rich in all natural wealth as any of equal extent in this wide world.

But last, though not least, if any element enters into the the composition of this city or stamps a peculiar feature upon it, *production* is that one. It is a point upon which the strength of the population is concentrated; it is our distinguishing characteristic. And happily our fabrics are wrought with an especial eye to utility. We have become an absolute necessity to the population of the West: they rely upon us for various articles utensils, and instruments of reproduction, or the materials wherewith to make them, as they do upon the earth to produce their bread. Were our energies and capital employed in producing luxuries wholly or in great part, periods would arrive when both would be paralysed; but now neither can be palsied or much weakened. We are consequently great and permanent consumers of Produce. We have laid our western population under obligations, not only to supply our personal wants, but also to purchase from us articles indispensible to their own necessities and comforts. We combine the Merchant and the Manufacturer in an equal degree, and thus possess a solid basis for the most extensive business superstructure to rest upon.

The simple facts are, that this city, by its location, easy access to the country around, and to all the immense regions of the North, West and South, and the composition of its population and business, *must* grow. Fires may burn portions of it down; but, thank heaven! they cannot touch a single advantage, natural or artificial, which we possess and as long as they remain—as long as the waters in our Rivers and Canals flow—as long as the exhaustless mines of wealth lie in the bosom of old earth beneath—as long as we exert ourselves to use them and supply the necessary wants of the growing population around and west of us—as long as we are true to ourselves, Pittsburgh must flourish and grow towards the maturity of a great city!

MECHANICS FROM ABROAD.—We regret to learn from several sources that the number of laborers, carpenters, &c., now in the city, is much too large to find employment. We hope this notice will be sufficient for those abroad who may design coming here. We are of the opinion however, that the unemployed now here might find work to a great extent if there was some method used by both employers and employees. As it is, when one is wanted, nobody knows where to look for them. To our certain knowledge in many instances men have been wanted for jobs and could not be got even at 25 cents per hour, though there were plenty of them.

☞In connection with the above we may say, to correct to an erroneous impression on the minds of some of our friends, that the only time we ever alluded to a want of laborers here, was fully *five* weeks ago, in a paragraph of some half a dozen lines; and that we have published nothing in our Extras in any way relating to it.

OREGON.

We gather several items of newspaper gossip, bearing on the Oregon question.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, in discussing our relations with England, says:

"If there is any serious danger of war arising from differences between this country and Great Britain, Special Commissioners should be appointed for their settlement, and even a third power should be brought in as an arbitrator, rather than leave any disturbing elements to gather and ripen into actual hostilities. We trust there will be found as much reason and good sense on both sides, as there is, without question, courage."

We infer from the official at Washington that negotiations have been recommenced, and judging from the apparent inactivity of the Government with regard to preparations, we may also venture to suppose that no serious difficulty with Great Britain is apprehended by the Administration. Certain it is, that thus far, the preparation has been confined to the other side. Sir Robert Peel has declared in his place in Parliament, that Great Britain is not only determined but *prepared* to maintain her rights. On this side a good deal of determination has been manifested, but nothing, we repeat, has been done in the way of preparation.

A Washington Correspondent of the Charleston Courier says.—"All apprehensions of a war with England have been dissipated by the declaration of the official journal that we shall continue to negotiate. As to a war with Mexico, it does not seem to be apprehended. While we have prepared for defence by a squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, and another on the California coast, and a military force on the southwestern frontier, pacific measures have not been lost right of. It will be the policy of the Government to endeavor to conciliate Mexico by just and reasonable propositions for the adjustment of all difficulties pending between the two countries. A special mission for that purpose will ultimately be sent to Mexico in case she should avoid the alternative of War."

A Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial writes,—"The New Yorkers will have it that the Oregon negociation has been broken off *here*, and an arbitration refused, and further that it is intended to send a special envoy to England to settle the matter. Nothing could be further from the fact. The idea that we had refused an arbitration was derived from those on the other side of the water, who were evidently desirous of making, as was avowed a *casus belli*. The negociation here has never been broken off. It was only suspended, not at the instance of this Government, but at that of Mr. Pakenham, and on the ground that he lacked instructions,—Further, it is not the intention of this Government to suffer this negociation to pass away from under their own observation."

The Washington Union speaking of the Oregon question, says:—"The New York Courier suggests *arbitration*. We understand Mr. Calhoun declined this proposition when made by the British Minister—and declined it, it is said, upon grounds of the strongest character. We are content to wait for the publication of that document, with the general remark, that it is seldom, if ever, that the umpirage of a third power has been able to settle satisfactorily the controversy between two States in relation to disputed territory."

The Oregon Negociation has often engaged the attention of American and British diplomatists. Twenty years ago, when Mr. Rush was our Minister in England, the subject was under discussion. In his "Residence in London," a work published after his return home, he says that the British Plenipotentiaries made no formal proposition of a boundary in the Oregon country, but "intimated that the river itself (the Columbia) was the most convenient and said *they could agree to none that did not give them the harbor at its mouth in common with the United States*." To this the American negotiators could not assent—and so the matter remained unadjusted to the present day, and is unadjusted still.

☞The Executive organ contains the following paragraph, re-affirming Mr. Polk's determination to carry out the Whig principle of a single term:

"The President has already declared more than once that he himself will not be a candidate for a second term of office. He has authorized us to declare it again in the prospectus which we have submitted to the nation as the creed of our own faith and the guide of our own course.

He goes in for one term only, to serve his country to the best of his ability, and anxious to testify his gratitude to the people who have honored him by their confidence by devoting himself to their service, and not to his own continuance in office. He does not, therefore, design to shape his Administration to assist any aspirant, or to make his appointments to promote his own re-election; but to carry out faithfully the powers which the people have placed in his hands."

For the Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—I would suggest as a strong ticket to represent the unusually important interests of this county in the next Legislature, the names of Hon. Harmar Denney, Hon. Henry M. Brackenridge, T. J. Bigham and Robert Cassat.

H.

DISTANCE TO OREGON.—The following are the distances travelled in going to Oregon:

	Miles.
From Independence to Fort Laramie,	750
" Fort Laramie " " Hall,	550
" " Hall " " Wallawala,	450
" " Wallawala" " Vancouver,	250
Total from Western Missouri to Oregon.	2000

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LOUISVILLE, May 16, 1845.

DEAR JUNIOR:—My last letter was dated from Madison, Indiana, on this day. Shortly after we left for this city, where we arrived about 4 o'clock. On the way, I formed the acquaintance of Capt. LANSFORD W. HASTINGS, Leader of a Company of California and Oregon Emigrants, in 1842. Capt. HASTINGS spent about two years in Oregon and California, and travelled through every part of both of these countries, and from him I derived much valuable information. Since his return, he has published an account of his travels, together with a description of the face of the country, manners of the inhabitants, &c. The work was printed at Cincinnati, and is just from the press. Capt. HASTINGS is uneducated in the proper sense of the term, yet, nevertheless, is a gentlemanly man, very shrewd and intelligent with regard to what he professes to know. He says but little in favor of Oregon. The most of it, he describes as a desert country. Some of the valleys south of the Columbia, and near the Pacific are very fertile, and the climate pleasant; but there is not, in all Oregon, near as much land capable of cultivation, as in the State of Ohio, Of California, he speaks in the most exalted terms. The soil is exceedingly fertile, and the climate delightful beyond description. Winter or cold weather is never known there, and the heat is never great. The seasons are divided into the rainy and dry.

The rainy season commences in November and December, and lasts until March and April. The grain is planted in the fall, and gathered in the spring. During the winter, vegetation appears in the greatest perfection. This is also the warmest season of the year, southern winds prevailing, but the heat is tempered by the cooling showers. During the summer no rain falls, and it would be excessively hot, but for a kind provision of Nature, that during this season the wind blows constantly from the North, so that it is cooler than in the winter. The climate is also exceedingly salubrious. The ague and fever of our western states are unknown. Capt. HASTINGS also describes the kindness and hospitality of the foreign emigrants there in the most enthusiastic terms, and holds out the greatest inducement to emigrants. Upper California, to which Mr. Hastings confined his travels, he says, is six hundred miles in extent on the Pacific, from North to South, and about 800 miles from East to West; twice as large as France, and about equal to twelve states as large as Ohio, and capable of supporting an immense population. The entire population, when he was there, was estimated at only 31,000 souls—20,000 Indians, 10,000 Mexicans, and 1,000 foreigners. These last are mostly from the United States. From the information he has since received, however, he now estimates the number of foreigners, or Americans, at 3,000. To this a large addition will be made this year, as a company of 7000 souls left Independence Mo., in last month, for Oregon and California, the most of whom will go to the latter country. I could scarcely believe that so incredible a number have departed on such an expedition. But Captain Hastings averred that such was the fact, of which he was well informed. He had supplied the company with two thousand copies of his "Emigrants Guide." In this company there were 700 families, men, women, and children. The rest of the company was made up of enterprising young men. Great numbers had arrived at Independence after the company left, and others are on the way.—They will have to wait for another year, when a large company will leave.

I inquired of Capt. HASTINGS particularly, with regard to the Government of California, and whether there was a prospect of another annexation scheme. He informed me that the American residents there, had fully resolved to throw off the Mexican yoke, and that an independent government would be formed next fall, in September or October. All the plans he stated were already arranged. He says it will be a bloodless revolution, as the Mexicans there are entirely unable to cope with the foreign residents, and the country is so remote from the Central Government, and so difficult of access by land, owing to vast deserts on the Southern boundaries of California, that there will be no danger from that quarter. If Mexico had a Navy she might send troops by sea, but of that she is destitute. Mr. HASTINGS thinks California will not be annexed to the United States. The feeling, he says, is entirely in favor of an independent government. It is to be called the "Republic of California," and the Government is to be modelled on that of the United States.

Capt. HASTINGS is now on his way to St Louis, consummating his plans, and preparing to. return to California. From St. Louis, he will go to New York, by way of the Lakes, and will immediately embark, with a company of emigrants, mostly enterprising young men, who are going by sea. I strongly suspect that this vessel is to carry the means of overturning the Mexican government in California, and that she will be freighted with ambitious youths, who design to be Presidents, Governors, Judges, Legislators and home and foreign ministers in the new Republic of California. Indeed, I strongly suspect, that Capt. HASTINGS aims at the highest executive office himself.

There can be no doubt that California will shortly be possessed by the *Anglo-Saxon* race. The current of emigration now sets too strongly that way to be stemmed. As it is, therefore, to be wrested from Mexico, we hope an independent government may be established and perpetuated. A great and happy nation will be built up in a few years, who will have an almost controlling influence upon the whole population of the Pacific Ocean. No Slavery, we are glad to learn, will pollute the soil. No slavery exists there now, and as most of the residents are from the free states, it is not at all probable that it will be introduced.

Louisville appears but little altered during the two years since I saw it last. It is a pretty place, and finely situated; a place I think I should like to live in, but an incubus rests upon it, or rather upon the state in which it is situated, which paralizes all its energies. In walking the streets, I came upon a procession of Masons, tricked off in all their tom foolery. I was glad to see their numbers were small, and that they attracted no attention, except from a few ragged urchins who ran after the music.

The Methodist Convention causes considerable excitement and talk. The resolution in favor of Division, was finally passed by a unanimous vote, after nearly all the members had spoken in approval. Among others, Rev. Mr. BOYLE, formerly of Pittsburgh, gave in his adhesion, and expressed his resolution to abide by the Southern Church. I opine it would have taken a man of pretty strong nerves to have stood up for the unity of the church in such an assemblage and under such circumstances, but I am sorry there was not one. He would have earned a crown of laurel. The Committee on Organization reported yesterday, but I could not learn the nature of it. Since division is resolved on, the location of the Southern Book Concern is attracting a good deal of attention. The people of Louisville are exerting themselves to the utmost to procure its location here, and it has been deemed an object of sufficient importance to demand the exertions of the City government, resolutions having been passed by the Mayor and Councils, inviting its location in their city. Memorials of the people have also been presented to the same effect. We do not believe, however, the ultra slaveholders will permit its location so near a free state. Adieu.

D. N. W.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

THE petition of E. McAninch, of Lower St. Clair township, in the County aforesaid, humbly sheweth, that your petitioner hath provided h imself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the township aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment, and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

E. McANINCH.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Lower St. Clair township, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

Wm. Baggs.	Wm. Weaitt.
Thos. Broomall,	John Murray,
Henry Ingram,	Wm. Nelson.
John D. Miller,	Melcher Beltzhoover,
Jacob Richards,	Geo. McGibenny,
E. Phillips,	Joseph Kerr. may23-3t*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR MAY, 1845.

F. LORENZ,.....J. MAY,.....GEO. OGDEN.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1845

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Ashes—℔ lb.
Pots.....3¼@3¼
Pearls.....4@4¼
Scorchings.....3@3¼
Saleratus.....4¼@4¼

Ale—℔ bbl.
XX Ale.....—@7.50
Common.....—@6.50

Axles—℔ lb.
Axles.....8 @9

Beans—℔ bushel.
Common.....75 @ 87
Small white.....1,00@1,25

Bristles—℔ lb.
American.....33 @40

Batting—℔ lb.
Superior.....— @ 9
Common.....— @ 7

Buckets—machine—℔ dozen.
Large size.....2.25 @2,37
Small size.....—@ —

Beeswax—℔ lb.
Yellow.....25 @27

Blooms—℔ ton.
Blooms.....60.00@70.00

Brooms—℔ dozen.
Merchantable.....1.00@1,50
Shaker.....2,00@2,25

Barks—℔ cord.
Chesnut Oak.....—@1,00
Black Oak.....—@1,00
Hemlock.....2,50@3,00

Coal—℔ bushel.
At the river.....— @ —
From wagon.....— @ —

Cotton—℔ lb.
Tennee & Alabam 5¼@ 7

Chocolate—℔ lb.
Number 1.....10 @11

Cordage, assorted.....—@12

Candles—℔ lb.
City dipped.....— @ 8
Pittsburgh Star.....20 @—
Cincinnati do.....—@21
Sperm, best brands.....—@33
Do inferior.....—@30

Cotton Yarns—
Short reel—℔ lb.
No. 5 to 10@12.....—@15
" 11 to 13.....15¼@16
" 14.....—@17
Increasing ¼@1c. ℔ lb to No. 24.
Long reel—℔ dozen.
No. 500.....— @ 8
" 600.....— @ 7
" 700.....— @ 6
" 800, 900, 1000—5@ 4
Coverlet Yarn, lb.—@24
Carpet Chain.....@20
Cotton Twine.....@23
Candle Wick.....@15

Coffee—℔ lb.
Java, old white.....@12¼
St. Domingo.....—@ —
Laguayra.....—@ —
Rio.....7¼@ 8¼
Havana.....—@ —

Copper—℔ lb.
Braziers'.....@30
Sheathing.....@30
Bolt.....@35
Old.....16 @18

Cordage—By coil℔ lb
Manilla.....@10
White Rope.....@10
Tarred.....— @ 9
Pack'g yarn, fine.....— @ 9
" " com'n.....— @ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—℔ dozen
Extra Long.....@2.50
Long.....@1.75
Common.....@1.25
Plough Lines.....@ 75
Manilla Bed Cords—℔ doz
40 yd 6 thr'd.....@3.00
20@30 do do.....1.50@2.25
Plough Lines.....@ 75

Castings, Foundry, ℔ lb., net.
Mill work and machinery generally made to order.....@8
Bevel'd gearage do.....@7½
Light machinery do.....@7
Heavy Rolling mill castings do.....@2½
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in.....@3
over 10 in.....@2
Grate Bars.....@2½
Hollow-ware assort'd—@3½
Sad Irons.....@5
Counter weights.....@2.50
Dog Irons.....@2½
Tailors and Hatters' Irons.....—@6
[10 ℘ cent. off the following articles for cash.]
Wagon boxes.....—@3
Dearborn ℘ set.....@5.00
Tea kettles, doz.—7.50@8.00
Waffle Irons.....10.00@12.00
Grates, 24 inch
plain straight bar.....@ 2.25
24 in. bow front.....@ 2.25
(add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)

Domestics—℔ yard.
Brown Cottons—
37 Thistle, Nashua, Appleton, &c.....7 @ 7½
Is Laurel & Brunswick.....— @ 8
Pittsburgh.....— @ 7½
Light.....— @ 6
4-4 Light.....5¼ @ 6
Waltham fine.....— @ 9
Bleached.....8 @ 9
3-4 do Long cloths.....7 @13
Tick ngs—
53 Oreo.....—@11
Rochester.....—@14
4-4 West Branch.10¼@14
Somerset, &c.....18 @19
Drills—
Town Boot, Suffolk 9 @ 9½
Bleached do.....10¼@11
Prints—
Com non.....5¼@ 9½
Good style Madder colors.....8 @14
Merrimack & Fall River Blue.....10 @12

Drugs—By package.
Aloes.....13 @17
Alum.....— @ 3½
Asafœtida.....20 @25
Arrow Root.....@10
Aquafortis.....10 @11
Barks, Cinchoned.....19 @25
Balsam, Peru.....2.00@2.25
Do Copavia.....30 @35
Brimstone.....4 @ 5
Camphor, refined.....55 @75
Chloride Lime, cask 8 @ 9
Cochineal.....1.75@2.00
Cream Tartar.....19 @22
Copperas.....1¼@ 2¼
Glue.....12 @13
Gal's.....20 @25
Gum Arabic.....@.7
" Copal.....38 @50
" Tragacinth.....31 @37
" Shellac.....15 @18
" Mastic.....1.20@1.25
Ipecac.....87 @1.00
Lal'ps, powdered.....80 @ 85
Lal'ard.....54@ 64
Liquorice Root.....7 @ 8
Liquorice Ball.....19 @20
Lac Dye.....25 @28
Magnesia, Carb.....31 @37
Manna, Flake.....37 @62
Madder, Umbro.....19 @22
Madder, Common.....17 @18
Myrrh, Turkey.....20 @90
Oil Vitriol.....4½@ 5
" Castor.....88@1.00
" Cassia.....6.00@6.50
" Cloves.....2.50@3.00
" Lemon.....2.00@2.25
" Peppermint.....3.00@4.00
Opium, Turkey.....5.00@5.00
Quinine.....2.50@2.75
Rhubarb, root.....65 @75
Sal Ammoni.....20 @25
Sal Soda.....4¼@ 5
Senna.....25 @30
Tartaric Acid.....50 @62
Vitriol, Blue.....10 @11

Dye Wood—℔ lb.
Camwood.....5¼@ 7
Fustic.....2¼@ 3
Logwood, chipped.....2¼@ 3

Elliptic Springs—℔ lb.
Polished.....11 @12

Feathers—℔ lb.
Kentucky.....20 @28
Ohio & Penn'a.....21 @28

Fruit—
Almonds, shell'd.....@25
Soft.....— @18
Hard.....@10
Currants, Zante.....— @12½
Filberts.....8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey.....@13
Malaga.....@12
Raisins, Muscat.....@ —
Bunch.....3.00@3.12
Bloom.....—@—
Cranberries, bush none
Lemons, Sicily, bx 325@340.00
Oranges, do.....4.25@4.75
Peaches, dry, bu 1.65@1.75
Apples, dry.....87 @1.00
Apples, green, bbl.1.75@3.00

Fire Brick—℔ M.
Fire brick.....—@15.00

Freights—℔ 100 lbs.
Eastern.
Philadelphia & Baltimore, via Canal & Railroad.....@75
Flour, ℘ bbl.....@75
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Lard Tallow, &c.....@62
Feathers.....85@90
Fur & Peltries.....—@ —
Wool.....@85
Rags.....@— —
Ashes.....—@45
Oil of all kinds.....@55
Northern.
To Detroit, heavy.....@— —
To Cleveland, " .....—@— —
Western.
On the River.
To Cincinnati.....@— —
Louisville.....@— —
St. Louis.....@— —

Flour—℘ bbl.
Extra brands.....3.81@3.87
Superfine.....3.56@3.75
Scratched.....@— —
Fine.....@— —
Rye Flour.....2.50@2.62
" hf. bbls.....@— —
Buckwheat.....@— —
" hf. bls.....@— —

Feed—℘ bushel.
Bran.....7½@ 8
Shorts.....9 @10

Fish—℘ bbl.
Mackerel, No. 1 13.75@14,50
No 1 hf-bbls.....—@— —
No 2.....11.50@12,00
No 2 hf-bbls.....—@— —
No 3.....9,00@ 9,50
No 1 kitts.....—@— —
Herring, No. 1.. 5,00@ 5,25
No 2.....—@— —
Salmon, No. 1.....@17,00
No 2.....—@— —
Shad.....10,25@10,50
Cod, ℘ lb.....3 @ 3¼

Glass—
Black Bottles.
Quart, ℘ gross.....—@9.00
Pint, do.....—@7,00
Maderia wine, 3& 6 to gallon.....—@9.00
Claret, ℘ gross.....—@9,00
Window Glass—℘ box—
City brands.
8x10.....2,50@2,75
10x12.....3.70@3.75
12x18.....5.70@9.00
Patent do., 10x14 to 12x24.....12.00@15.00
Country brands.
8x10.....1.70@2.12
10x12.....2.50@3.12

Gunpowder—℘ keg.
FFFG.....5,50@6,00
Eagle, 6½ lbs.....—@3,00
Do, dozen 1 lb canisters.....—@7.00
FFFG do.....—@4.00
Eagle do in papers.....—@6,00
Rock powder.....3,50@4,00

Grain—℘ bushel.
Wheat.....65 @70
Rye.....43 @45
Oats.....18¼@20
Corn.....35 @33
Barley.....95 @100

Glue—℘ lb.
Pittsb. common.....—@12½

Ginseng—℘ lb.
Ginseng.....28@ 32

Hay—℘ ton of 2000 lbs.
Timothy.....—@ 7.50
Clover.....—@—
Straw, 100 bdls.....@—

Hides—℘ lb.
Missouri.....8 @8¾
Spanish.....14 @16
Do salted.....8 @10
Do kips ℘ skin.1.00@1.62
Green.....—@ 4

Hemp—℘ lb.
Missouri & Ky.....3¼ @ 4
Manilla.....—@—

Hops—℘ lb.
First sort '44.....—@—

Indigo—by package.
Bengal, lb.....1.50@1,75
Spanish.....1.10@1,25
Manilla.....1.00@1,25

Lead—℘ lb.
Missouri Pig.....3¼@3¼
Bar.....—@4¼
Common sizes Pipe..6 @6¼
Sheet.....—@6

Leather—℘ lb.
Sole, Baltimore.....18 @20
New York.....14¼@17½
Damaged.....13 @15
Slaughter.....18 @20
Skirting.....21 @24
Harness, black.....19 @21
Bridles, black, per doz. sides.....30.00@36.00
Russet do.....36.00@42.00
Upper, finish'd.24.00@28.00
Kips finished.....24.00@30.00
Calf skin do.....33.00@36.00
Lace Leather.18.00@—
N. England Seating.
No 1 ℘ dozen.15.00@—
" 2 do.....35.00@—
" 3 do.....25.00@—
Sheep skins.....2¼@2.5

Lumber—From pile ℘ 1000 feet.
Pine, clear, inch.....—@18.00
Common, " .....—@ 9.00
Clear, 1¼ " .....—@27.00
Com'n 1¼ " .....—@12.75
Clear, 2 " .....—@31.00
Com'n 2 " .....—@17.00
Flooring clear 1 inch do.....—@ —
1 in common.....—@16.00
Oak do do.....28.00@30.00
Pine Shingles ℘ M.....1.75@ 2.00
Laths, sawed, 100.....—@—

Malcable Iron—℘ lb.
Malcable Iron.....@5

Molasses—℘ gallon.
Sugarhouse, Bost.....—@—
" N Orleans.45 @50
New Orleans.....35 @37½
Country.....—@—

Naval Stores—
Rosin, ℘ brl.....2,50@2.75
Pitch.....—@3.50
Tar, Allegheny.....—@3.25
" N. Carolina.....—@4.00
Turpentine, gall.....50@ 55
Varnish, Copal.....1,75@2.00

Oakum—℘ lb.
Pittsburgh.....—@7

Oils—℘ gallon.
Linseed.....— @ 80
Lard, City.....65@ 70
Olive.....—@5.50
Sperm, bleached.....—@1,20
" unbleached.....—@1,15
" Fall.....95@1.00
Whale.....—@—
Tanners, ℘ brl.18,00@22,00

Paints—℘ lb.
Prus Blue.....87@1.00
Lampblack.....6½@ 7
Span. Whiting.....1¼@ 2
Chrome Green.....38 @55
" Yellow No 1.33 @35
" " No 2.25 @28
Brunsw'k Green.....15 @20
White Lead, dry.....9½@ 6¼
" oil, pure, keg.1.65@1.75
" " No. 1.....1.35@1.50
Red Lead.....6¼@ 8
Yellow Ochre.....2¼@ 3
Ven. Red.....4¼@ 5
Verdigris.....30 @38

Pig Metal—℘ ton.
Allegheny.
No. 1, Foundry.....@—
" Forge.....—@—
Hanging Rock.
No. 1, Foundry.....@—
" Forge.....—@—
Tennessee......—@—

Plaster Paris—℘ ton
Plaster Paris.....13.00@14.00

Provisions—
Bacon Hams.....7 @7½
" Shoulders.....5 @5½
" Sides.....6 @6½
Hoground, city cure.....—@5½
" country cure.....5½@6
Lard, No 1 in kegs.....—@7½
" " 2, in kegs.....—@—
" " 1, in bbls.....7 @7½
Butter " 1, in kegs.....—@—
" " 1, in roll.....7½@ 8
Cheese, W Reserve.....6¼@7½
" Goshen.....—@—
" Pine Apple.....—@—
Crackers, Pittsb. Water, ℘ bbl.....— @3.50
Do. Butter.....@1.25

Potatoes—℘ bushel.
Mercer.....@17½
Neshannocks.....14½@20

Rags—℘ lb.
Country mixed.....@3
Do good white.....4½@5¼

Rice—℘ lb.
Rice.....4¼@4½

Seeds—℘ bushel.
Clover.....3.00 @3.25
Timothy.....1.37½@1.50
Flaxseed.....1.00 @1,06

Spices—℘ lb
Cloves.....33 @35
Cassia, in Mats.....@22
Ginger.....10 @11
Nutmegs.....@125
Pepper.....11 @11½
Alspice.....@15

Snakeroot—℘ lb.
Virginia.....@12½
Seneca.....@25

Soap—℘ lb.
Pittsburgh yellow.....@5
Cincinnati yellow.....4½@5
Chilliecothe yellow.....@5
Pittsburgh brown.....4½@5
Cincinnati brown.....@4½
Chillicothe brown.....@4½
Castile.....—@—

Starch—℘ lb.
Pittsburgh No 1.....@5
Cincinnati No 1.....@6½

Steel—℘ lb—[Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]
Foreign.
Cast & shear.....17½@18½
Do single.....16 @17
Best German.....@12½
" Eagle.....@10½
" Hoop L.....@24½
Pittsburgh Manufacture.
Cast steel.....@16
Shear single.....@—
" double.....@—
" treble.....@—
German steel.....@10
English blister.....@12½
American blister.....@ 5½
Spring.....5½@ 6½

Spirits—℘ gallon.
Brandy, Bordeax.....2.00@2,50
" Rochelle.....2.00@2,50
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof.....1,50@1,75
" N O.....87@1,00
" N E 1st proof.....40@ 50
Gin, Holland.....1,00@1,00

Sugar—℘ lb
N.O. prime, hhd.....7 @ 7½
" fair, hhd.....6¼@ 6¾
Havana, white lb.....—@—
Brazil, " lb.....—@—
Loaf, No 1 lb.....@—
" 2 lb.....@—
" 3 lb.....@—
Pulverize, Philad.....@—

Salt—℘ bbl.
No. 1 afloat.....94 @ 96
1 in store.....1.04@1.06
2 afloat.....—@—
Table, doz. box 1.50 @2,00

Spelter—℘ lb.
Spelter.....—@10

Tobacco—℘ lb.—[10 ℘ ct off for cash for manufactured Tobacco.]
Segar Leaf.....3 @ 5
Manufacturers do.....2 @ 4
Ladies' Twist.....— @ 9
Plug in kegs.....@ 6½
Plug in boxes.....—@—
6 twist.....5 @ 5½
Cavendish.....@ 4
12s Lump in box.....13 @14
5s " .....@14
10s " .....@14
Common.....@12
Scotch snuff.....@14
Rappee.....@14
Cut & Dry, ¼ lb pap.—@25

Teas—℘ lb.
Imperial.....50 @75
Gunpowder.....45 @70
Young Hyson.....30 @70
Ponchong.....50 @75

Tinplate—℘ box.
I X.....@12,00

Tallow—℘ lb.
Rendered.....6@6¼
Rough.....@1
Soap Grease.....@4½

Vices—℘ lb.
Solid boxes.....@—

Wines—℘ gallon.
L P Madira.....2.00@3.00
L P Teneriffe.....1.00@1.50
Lisbon.....75@1.50
Dry Malaga.....65@ 70
Sweet.....62@ 65
Marseilles.....70@ 75
Port.....1.00@2.00
Calabria.....65@ 70

Wool—℘ lb.
Prime.....@33
Full blood.....@30
¾ blood.....@28
½ blood.....@26
¼ blood.....@24
Common.....@22

Zinc—℘ lb.
Sheet.....@12½

Gazette & Advertiser Office,
Review of the Market for the week ending Wednesday Evening, May 21st, 1845.

State of Trade.—Business in every department except Manufactures is dull, and in some respects flat. In Manufactures, especially Iron, it continued very active down till Monday, when the market was disturbed by a turn out among the hands of two Rolling Mills, which is still unsettled. This is the season at which a falling off is always expected: the high prices of Produce and low stage of water, also, have a very material effect upon the state of trade. Stocks of all descriptions are now generally well filled up, and, on the whole, are heavy. The late fire in Allegheny city cannot possibly affect business of any kind in the city. The amount of Groceries and Merchandise for the city which was lost, is small comparatively. The entire loss, including buildings and all, is not over $75 or $80,000. The Transporters are moving into their large, safe and commodious brick warehouses, on this side of the river, and as the water will be in the new Aqueduct by Saturday, it will have a very beneficial effect on business up-town. The arrangements of the Transporters are *now* better than at any time since the old Aqueduct was finally taken down.

Ale—We continue our figures, though they are rather low, some sales having since been made a shade above them.

Ashes—We have to report a heavy stock and a very dull market. The inquiry amounts to nothing, and the transactions are exclusively confined to barter. We make no alteration in our quotations, remarking that the inside figures represent the market most accurately.

Beans—Nothing at all doing, except in a retail way.

Brooms—the receipts are trifling, and sales from store fair. We observe some very fine Brushes in the market held at $1.a .20 ℘ doz.

Beef—The stock of dried is small and held a shade higher—3¼@3¾c ℘ lb.

Buckets—The stock of Buckets is quite small, and the article is in very active demand.

Blooms—The inquiry for Blooms has been good, but we are not informed of any transactions.

Beeswax is taken at 25a27c ℘ lb. We hear of no transactions of importance—23c was re used for a lot of prime in store.

Bacon—The market has been dull this week. For several weeks past the retailers have been operating more in country meat, to the neglect somewhat of city cured. The decline both eastward and westward has had but little effect on our regular packers, all of whom maintain their prices for prime meat. We notice sales of a few lots of *soft* at ¼ cent ℘ lb less than their rates, which

PITTSBURGH, MAY 18, 1845.

ANOTHER FIRE!!

Burning of the Warehouses of four Canal Transporters. &c.

About half past 12, on Saturday night, a fire broke out in a machine shop near the Transporters' Warehouses, in Allegheny City, and destroyed those of Bingham & Co., H. & P. Graff, Wallingford and Taylor, and J. M'Faden & Co., with nearly all their contents. All the others were saved unharmed. Twelve dwelling houses and a number of shops--nearly all frame--destroyed! The greatest loss was in the Merchandise and Produce of the Transporters. Tobacco was the largest item.

FIRE IN ALLEGHENY.

Living very close to the scene of the disaster of Saturday morning in Allegheny, we are able to give a tolerable correct account of the losses. We were not burnt out, but in common with our neighbors' came very near it; and so far as having everything in our dwelling turned topsy-turvy, are nearly as bad off as though we had removed. However, we are thankful for a shelter for our heads.

The fire originated, as stated in our postscript, in the Machine Shop of Mr. ALEXANDER WIGHTMAN, a new building lately erected just beside the warehouse of Messrs. H. & P. Graff, and others. The warehouses were nothing more than temporary board houses put up to answer for the storage of freight as received or delivered. The watchman of the Mess. GRAFF, saw the fire when it was quite small, and could have extinguished it had the shop not been locked up. It immediately communicated to the warehouses, with great rapidity. When we first saw it, three were in flames. A few persons were engaged in getting out bales of carpet, sacks of feathers, bacon, &c., but the heat soon drove them away. The space between the warehouses and dwellings on the opposite side of the street is considerable, but the fire was so hot it speedily crossed. It then extended on both sides—all the buildings in the square on Federal street were burned: it also crossed Federal st., to the row of three story bricks, opposite, which were on fire several times, but it was extinguished, and the row saved. The space burnt over is large, and it would be called a large fire, had not the monster conflagration occurred in Pittsburgh so lately. The following is a correct list of buildings burned:

Warehouse of Messrs. J. McFaden & Co.
" and office " H. & P. Graff.
" " " Bingham & Co.
" " " Wallingford & Taylor.
Machine shop of Mr. Alexander Wightman, frame.
Turning shop of John Hays, frame.
Dwelling House of Mr. D. Smith, brick.
" " John Kelly, "
" " Wm. Coleman "
" " Samuel Gray, frame.
" " McGrew, and Cabinet shop, also, partly brick.
" Mr. ————, (severely injured) brick.
" " Carothers, brick.
" " Wm. Wilkins.
store " Francis Sellers, frame.
" Messrs. Wightman, "

Three other Brick dwellings were burned, and three small frames, occupied by families whose names are not known to us. The Blacksmith shop of Mr. Solomon Shutter, and a number of stables, sheds, &c. In all, there were Twenty-six houses burned; but most of them were frame, and at least one half of small size and comparatively small value.

The Messrs. PATTERSONS, Carpenters, owned the warehouses. Mrs. M. B. MILTENBERGER, owned two of the best bricks, and Mr. COLEMAN another. Rev. Z. H. COSTON, owned one of the frame dwellings adjoining Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. MCGREW we believe, owned the houses and shop he occupied. Mr. SHUTTER had a lease of the ground on the corner, and owned the shops and small frames upon it. The other owners of property we do not know.

The bulk of the loss falls upon the owners of the Produce and Merchandise in the Warehouses, and these are mostly out of the city. The Transporters lose but little comparatively, unless they are responsible for the Produce and Merchandise in their care. As to the amount of both we cannot now say. Of Merchandise, such as Dry Goods, the Messrs. GRAFF had only about a dray load, and this they tumbled into the canal; but even then it floated back to the burning house, and was partially consumed. Huge piles of burning tobacco, coffee, fish, &c., are strewed over the ground. No Boats were burned—one only was much scorched. Several valuable cargoes of Groceries and Dry Goods are due two days, which would have been consumed had they arrived. As usual, most of the Safes were destroyed by fire. The only one we noticed that saved its contents was Wallingford & Taylor's. So far as we could learn, the books, &c. in the others, were taken out before the fire reached them; but the Safes did not stand it, empty as they were. Most of the furniture and valuables in the dwelling houses were removed in time; in many cases, as is usual, much injured.

The fire was finally stopped by pulling down the stables and out houses in the rear of the dwellings of Messrs. McGrew, Smith, Kelly, Coleman and Gray, and in other directions by the activity of the firemen. Mr. Sproule's Church was in great danger for some time, but was saved. Had there been a high wind in any direction, there must have been an immense loss.

Mr. ALLEN KRAMER, who was burned out in this city in the great fire, was well-nigh burnt out again, and his furniture was much damaged in removing. Twice the building was given up, but finally saved.

The greatest alarm and confusion prevailed in the neighborhood, and great fears were entertained at one time, that it would spread in several directions. Many families packed, and moved their furniture, bedding, &c.

THE EFFECT OF THIS FIRE ON THE TRANSPORTATION LINES.

We think it proper to advise our friends abroad that this disaster will not, probably, effect the carrying trade on the canal. The Aqueduct will be finished next week, and the Transporters were all preparing to move into their old Warehouses to commence anew on this side of the river. Indeed, if we are not mistaken, they have some Produce already stored here, which, in consequence, escaped the fire. Three new and very large brick warehouses were put up this summer on one of the slips. All the warehouses on this side of the river are brick, and unconnected (one excepted) with buildings of any other kind. We consider them as safe against casualties by fire, as any in the city.—No boats were burned, and the lines are as well prepared, so far as houses and boats are concerned, to forward Produce and Merchandise as ever. This fire was one no ways extraordinary or unusual in its origin, nor should it deter any one from shipping their goods by this route. We do not remember that the Transporters have lost any thing by fire in this way for many years. The old warehouses to which they will now remove, are ready to do business in. The warehouses of the following Transporters escaped:—D. Leech & Co. Clarke & Thaw, Taaffe & O'Connor, Clarkson & Co, C. A. M'Anulty and S. M. Kier—six in number.

No accidents occurred that we can learn.

THE AMOUNT OF LOSS.

Without a better knowledge than we at present possess of the contents of the Warehouses, we cannot give even a crude estimate of the losses by this fire. We already observe in a co-temporary a most absurd estimate of them—they are given at $300,000!! Now this is all nonsense. Until more is known as to the actual amount of goods of all descriptions in the Warehouses, no estimate can be formed.

The amount of Insurance, if there be any, at all, upon buildings, merchandise or produce, we have not learned.

☞ There has been a very destructive fire at Toronto. The British Colonist published at that place says the destruction of property, principally merchandise, is great, but makes no estimate of the amount. There was no water in the pipes, and the firemen had to depend upon the supply furnished by carters from the lake.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The elections for members of the next Congress thus far show that the administration has ninety-nine and the Whigs fifty-eight. Maryland, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Indiana have yet to hold elections. The aggregate delegations from these States make up fifty-seven members; of these, if parties stand as in the last Congress, the Administration will have thirty-four, and the Whigs twenty-three.—The administration majority in the House will probably exceed fifty.

☞ The bill before the New York Legislature enabling the people of that State to call a Convention for the reform of the State Constitution passed the Senate by a vote of 18 to 14. It now only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law. It provides, among other things, that the people of each county shall have the privilege of choosing delegates from any part of the State to represent them.

An ineffectual attempt was made in the State Convention now in session at New Orleans to incorporate in the new constitution of Louisiana a section abolishing capital punishment.

We learn from Cumberland, Md., that at the Town Election on Monday last, Captain Thomas Shriver was re-elected Mayor, and the entire Whig Council ticket prevailed by a majority of nearly 100 votes.

The Albany Argus states that a destructive fire has been raging for several days in the Catskill Mountains. The fire commenced in the romantic passage known as the "Clove," and extending upward burnt over the entire "South Mountain," the lofty eminence directly south of the Mountain House.

The venerable widow of Alexander Hamilton visited the General Assembly of New York on Monday. She was invited to take a seat on the floor, and when she went out the whole body rose from their seats.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.—Look out for $1's of Eagle Bank, Boston, altered to fives, exceedingly well done. The genuine fives have a spread eagle, and cupids sporting in a flower arbor, whereas the one's have the eagle without the cupids.

The Boston papers state that most atrocious outrage was committed on Tuesday night at Charlestown upon the person of a young girl of excellent character, living in the family of Mr. Wilmot in Bunker Hill street. She was proceeding at about 8 o'clock to pay a bill at a grocery store, a short distance from her residence, when she was seized by a couple of young ruffians, her mouth covered, hurried into a carriage and carried into a house of ill fame in Boston. After *robbing her of five or six dollars in money*, she was blindfolded, carried back to Warren Bridge and allowed to depart!—If these atrocious particulars are not aggregated, it is one of the most exagerated cases that ever occurred in the country, and we can think of scarcely any punishment severe enough for the perpetrators.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The result may be summed up in a few words:

For Congress—Locos 14, Whigs ONE!
For Senate—Locos 21, Whigs 11.
For House—Locos 79, Whigs 55.
On Joint Ballot—Locofoco majority *Thirty-four.*

☞ Hopkins has 36 majority over George.

BAPTIST CONVENTION--Second day.

The proceedings of the *Baptist Southern Convention*, at Augusta, Ga., for the second day, reach us through the Chronicle, of that city. On the afternoon of the first day, Dr. FULLER, chairman of the committee to whom the subject was referred, submitted a preamble and resolutions.

The former recited briefly the circumstances which had led to the Convention, and stated that the rule adopted by the Boston Board, excluding from the Missionary work all persons holding slaves, was in direct violation of the original Constitution of the Triennial Convention, as well of resolutions passed last spring in Philadelphia. Under these circumstances the committee reported the following resolution:

Resolved unanimously, That for peace and harmony, and in order to accomplish the greatest amount of good, and the maintenance of the Scriptural principles on which the General Missionary Convention of the Baptist denomination in the United States was originally formed, it is proper that this Convention at once proceed to organize a Society for the propogation of the Gospel.

The preamble to this resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Convention then proceeded to the discussion of the resolution. Rev. Mr. JETER, of Va., spoke first, insisting that there were but three courses to be adopted by the Convention.—The first was to acquiesce in the action of the Triennial Board at Boston and co-operate; the second was to await the action of the Triennial convention at its regular meeting two years hence; and the third to withdraw and form a separate organization. The latter, he thought, in every respect, the most expedient; and in the course of his remarks he read the following letter from Dr. WAYLAND, with reference to the Convention and its probable action:—

"You will separate of course. I could not ask otherwise. Your rights have been infringed. I will take the liberty of offering one or two suggestions. We have shown how Christians ought not to act; it remains for you to show how they ought to act. Put away all violence, act with dignity and firmness, and the world will approve your course."

Several others made remarks upon the resolutions and the general point on which all spoke, was, not the justice or propriety of the step proposed, for upon that no one seemed to entertain any doubt, but the probability that all sections of the Southern, South-western, and Middle States would unite in the course which was suggested by the resolution. The debate was very harmonious and deeply interesting, and upon its termination, the resolution was unanimously *adopted*.—A committee was then appointed to report a Constitution for a Southern Association, after which the Convention adjourned.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

The Baptist (Augusta) Convention, May 9.

The crisis has come and is past. The whole question of the Baptists has been settled, and by a unanimous vote of the Convention. "An organization is to be brought about of all the Churches, whether at the North or South, who are willing to unite upon the broad platform of the Bible." The principles of the Constitution of the Triennial Baptist Convention are to be embodied in this Society.

The Report presented by the Committee was unanimously adopted after a protracted and serious discussion. We cannot copy it for want of room; it, however, is much the same in sentiment as previous extracts we have published. The Resolution submitted by the Committee reads:

Resolved, That for peace and harmony, and in order to accomplish the greatest amount of good, and for the maintainence of those scriptural principles on which the general Missionary Convention of the Baptist denomination of the United States was originally formed, it is proper that this Convention at once proceed to organize a Society for the propagation of the Gospel.

The work of the 10th inst. was the formation of a Constitution for the new Society, and the organization of its co-operative or executive Boards. The Constitution was discussed at great length, but was at last carried without opposition. The new body is to be termed the Southern "Baptist Convention for the Propagation of the Bible," &c., a title agreed upon, not as unexceptionable, but as the best that could be adopted under all the circumstances of the case. Dr. Johnson, of South Carolina, is President; Ex-Governor Lumpkin, of Georgia, Dr. Fuller, of South Carolina, and others, Vice Presidents. This body is to meet every three years. The first meeting will be in Nashville, May, 1846. The *Boards* are to be two in number, for independent purposes—one charged with the Foreign Missionary Department, the other with the Home Missions. The Foreign Board is located in Richmond, Va.

Rev. J. B. Jeter, of that State, is its President, Fuller, of South Carolina, is Vice President; and Mallary of Georgia, Recording Secretary. The Home Board is placed at Marion, Alabama.—Dr. Manly, of that State, is President; Hon. J. Bolton O'Neall, a Vice President, Professor Reynolds, of Richmond, Recording Secretary.

An Indian Board did not succeed, in consequence of some deficiency of information on the subject. Mr. M'Coy, of Georgia, was its able champion.

Professor Mell, of Mercer Institute, in this State, ably advocated a Southern Board of Publication, but this matter seemed premature, and the Convention laid it on the table.

METHODIST CONVENTION.

MONDAY, May 12, 1845.

Convention met; Bishop Andrew in the chair; opened with the usual religious services.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last session, which were adopted.

The President inquired if any of the Committees were in readiness to report in whole or in part. No response.

The President called for memorials and petitions.

Rev. Mr. Brock rose and said that the citizens of Memphis had entrusted him with the presentation of a number of documents in relation to the establishing of a Book Concern in Memphis. The documents represent that the citizens will raise a sufficient sum of money to purchase property valued at $30,000, providing the Convention shall deem it advisable to establish a Book Concern in that city. The documents were read, and evinced much liberality on the part of the citizens. The memorial was signed by more than 100 persons. One of the documents was an official record of the city authorities, in behalf of the enterprise.

On motion, the documents were laid on the table until a special committee shall have been appointed, to which these and all similar documents shall be referred.

The Convention requested the Bishop to appoint such committee.

A memorial from the Louisville Conference on the same subject was presented and took the same direction.

Bishop Andrew requested Rev. Mr. Early to take the chair.

The resolution of Dr. Smith was then taken up, and further discussed.

The Rev. Dr. Payne rose and addressed the Convention.

His speech presents nothing new. In conclusion, he said, he desired nothing more than the perpetuity of the Methodist church. She had gone to the East and to the West Indies to preach and teach among the slaves and the free. Let us go on and discharge our duties—keep the old Methodist ship on her track, and he could not doubt that God would bless their labors, honor and glorify His church.

Mr. Crowder manifested a desire to address the Convention. It being late, it was proposed to adjourn. The President announced the Committee on the Book Concern, to consist of the following persons: Rev. Dr. Winans, Rev. Messrs. Stevenson, Brock, Walker, Crowder and Johnson.

Dr. Winans was excused from serving on the Finance Committee, and Rev. Mr. Jones substituted.

Rev. Mr. Monroe said he wished to give notice in reference to the Border Conferences. These conferences when heard from, would be found right. He trusted the opportunity would be afforded them to express their views.

After the usual benediction the Convention adjourned to half-past 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Methodist (Louisville) Convention.

Nothing of special interest occurred on Tuesday. A long communic tion from members of the Kentucky Conference was read, setting forth the advantages of having the Southern Book Room at Louisville.

On Wednesday the 14th inst., the discussions went on as usual but nothing new was elicited. Rev. Dr. Smith, of Virginia, proposed that the question be now taken on the resolution offered by him some days since. He asserted positively that the discussions, so protracted, had not arisen from any material difference on the main question but to meet the wishes of many in attendance who were seeking information which had been witheld by those journals of the church to which they had access. Dr. Smith's resolution was called up and read. When the vote was about to be taken, Mr. Boyle, formerly of the Pittsburgh Conference, arose in his place and said that he had come to the Convention with cherished impressions that a separation was not necessary, but since he had witnessed the discussions and heard the representations of the brethren from all parts of the South, he was fully satisfied that the separation was inevitable. He could therefore vote for the resolution, and felt it due to himself to make this avowal, believing that it was understood by the delegation from Missouri that though the necessity with them might not be so imperious, yet, making common cause with the South, it was the interest and duty of Missouri to go into the Southern organization.

The question was finally taken and passed with one dissenting voice.

The following is the resolution:

Resolved by the Delegates of the several Annual Conferences in the South and Southwestern States, in General Convention assembled, That we cannot sanction the action of the late General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the subject of slavery, by remaining under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of this body, without deep and lasting injury to the interests of the church and the country; we, therefore, instruct the committee on organization that if, upon a careful examination of the whole subject, they find that there is no reasonable ground to hope that the Northern majority will recede from their position and give some safe guaranty for the future security of our civil and ecclesiastical rights, that they report in favor of a separation from the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the said general conference.

On the passage of the resolution, Bishop Soule observed that the vote was very remarkable for its unanimity.

Meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Cincinnati.

TUESDAY, MAY, 1845.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met in the first Presbyterian Church Rev. Dr. Wilson's, at eleven o'clock, and was opened with a sermon by Rev. Dr. Junkin, Moderator; from John 8 ch. 32 verse. "The truth shall make you free," which was treated under three divisions. First, the state of slavery in which men are found. Secondly, the kind of freedom which is conferred upon them, and Thirdly, the means by which this is done.

The delivery of the discourse occupied about an hour and a half. After the sermon Dr. Krebs, the permanent Clerk, read the names of the commissioners from the various Presbyteries represented in the Assembly. Of this, a long list, we can copy only the following:

SYNOD OF PITTSBURGH.

Blairsville: S M McClung, Wm. P Smith, Alexander Donaldson.
Redstone: W W McClain, A Oliphant.
Ohio: A T M'Gill, D. D., F S Bailey, T P Gordon, Robt. C Grier,
Allegheny: Thos; W Kerr,
Beaver: A S McMaster, Jos. Carson,
Erie: Jos. P Smith,
Clarion: John Core, Wm. Curll.

A committee on elections was appointed, and the Assembly had a recess until at 4 o'clock.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON 4 o'CLOCK.

After a recess the Assembly met. The Committee on Commissions reported the names of some additional commissioners, who were accordingly entered on the roll. The Committee of Elections, reported that satisfactory information had been received respecting the cases of the Commissioners referred to them, and recommended that their names be entered on the roll. Their report was adopted. The Assembly then proceeded to the election of officers. The Rev. N. H Hall of Lexington, Ky., nominated Drury Lacy of North Carolina, observing that he thought it due to the South that it should have the Moderator at this time.

Dr. Weed of Wheeling, Dr. Lord of Buffalo, Dr Krebs of New York, and several others were put in nomination.

Whereupon the roll was called, and Dr. Kreba of New York was declared elected, he having a majority of all the votes given, and Rev. M. B. Hope—Temporary Clerk. Dr. Krebs again tendered his resignation of the office of Permanent Clerk, which had been tendered to the Assembly last year, and laid over for the consideration of this Assembly. The Assembly accepted his resignation, and Robt. Davidson D. D. was elected in his room.

It was made a standing rule of the Assembly during its present session, to meet every morning at 9 o'clock, and adjourn at half past 12, meet at half past three in the afternoon, and adjourn at six. Adjourned, concluded with prayer.

☞ We paid a visit yesterday to the ROLLING MILL now being put into operation by Mr. E. W. STEVENS. He has been about six weeks engaged—has been a good deal put back by the fire at Pittsburgh, where some of his work was being done—and the amount of labor that he has accomplished is astonishing. The capacity of the establishment has been more than doubled, some five or six new furnaces erected, a new engine of greater capacity than any used in the largest establishment in the West, entire new rollers, and new nail factory. When ready for operations, which will be about Monday next, he will be able to turn out about fifteen tons of iron a day; and as it will be of the best quality, and his machinery is of the most perfect and labor saving kind, it can and will be sold as low as it can be purchased in any market. Mr. S. is one of the genuine enterprising go ahead spirits, who knows what he is about, and does it.—*Wheeling Times.*

SPOTS ON THE SUN.—A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser says that "there have recently passed over the disc of the sun no less than 18 spots; there are three at present perceptible, which make the number of 21, and by comparing these remaining spots with the size of Mercury, they would cover an area of 15,000 miles, supposing them to be about the same distance. All these spots have moved in the same direction (from East to West,) retaining their relative distances—undergoing but very little or no change—nor have any returned, which would have been recognized as having made their appearance at any previous time. Some of these spots were round, and as sharply cut as the planet Mercury; others were of irregular shape, and some had the appearance of being very much broken. If Mercury be 3000 miles in diameter, the six last spots noticed in this paper would have covered an area of not less than 50,000 miles."

DORR.—The Legislature of Rhode Island, after various attempts to come to a speedy decision, have decided to postpone all matters relative to the imprisonment of Thomas W. Dorr until the June session. The vote for postponement was 39 to 28 in the House, and 18 to 14 in the Senate. In the meantime, committees have been appointed to be prepared to report upon all petitions, resolutions, and other papers relating to the subject.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

Messrs. WHITE & HARRIS: *Gentlemen*—The subject of guarding your city against the recurrence of the dreadful scourge which has lately devastated its business portion, begins to awaken inquiry upon the most efficient mode of doing this; I have taken the liberty, though a stranger, of pointing out one mode of accomplishing this, which you have been pleased to notice in your valuable journal of the 29th ult., and I trust that your citizens, who purpose rebuilding upon the burnt premises, will adopt the plan of making the first," or store story, *fire proof, by arching it with brick*, as is done in our public buildings here. I have shown that the expense of this is by no means forbidding, as in a building costing four or five thousand dollars, this additional cost may not be more than four or five hundred dollars. We have seen in the late conflagration that the boasted fire-proof safes have availed nothing to preserve their valuable contents from the flames; *brick or stone* form the only secure economical safes or vaults, for valuables committed to them, from the devouring element. At the time of the burning of the old Treasury building here, the fire-proof brick vaults which I had a few years before constructed there were the only parts which were uninjured by the fire, though exposed to the full blaze around them.

If any of your men of business should not be able to adopt the *entire system* of making the *whole story* fire proof, they might wish to have a secure place provided in their store, for the deposit of their books and papers. This may be done with much more economy and security from fire, by means of masonry, than by the present safes, by forming a vault of suitable dimensions, built in or against the wall of the building, where most convenient. The cost of this may be as low as fifty dollars, increasing to one hundred or more, according to size, accommodation and finish.

I have thrown out these hints for considerations and should they be approved, by your citizens requiring them to be carried out, I should be pleased to furnish them with such professional aid as may be necessary to perfect the plan.

Respectfully, ROBT. MILLS,
Architect P. B. City of Washington, May 12, 1845.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

THE RIVERS.—At the last dates the Missouri river was falling at Glasgow, and at all points below. There was six feet water on Smith's bar. The upper Mississippi was at a stand, with sufficient water on the rapids for boats with full freights to pass over without lighting. It was falling slowly at St. Louis. The Illinois was in a good stage—full six feet water on Beardstown bar. The Osage was in fine boating order. 7 feet water on the Shoals of the Cumberland river on the 7th inst, and falling. The Little Rock Gazette of the 5th says: "We have had constant rain for the last week, and our river, from that and other causes, has risen some six or eight feet. Several steamboats have come down from above, and others have gone up. The Eveline and Arkansas Mail were both here on Saturday, and have left for New Orleans The Little Ben Franklin went above on the same day."

WESTERN PRODUCE.—We have seldom been called upon to report the market for Western Produce, with so little animation. The prices for most articles having advanced to such a high point, that purchasers for shipment have been forced to remain idle. At this season of the year, when great activity and large operations are looked for, it is comparatively confined to small sales for immediate consumption. This effect has been in a great degree produced by the insufficiency of receipts in some articles, especially of the product of the Hog, which will be observed by the statement herewith to fall considerably short of last year.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the *Receipts* and *Exports* of *Pork, Bacon* and *Lard*, from 1st September, 1843, to 4th May, 1844, and 1st September, 1844, to 4th May, 1845.

RECEIPTS.

	1844	1845	*Decrease.*
Pork, bbls, (hhds reduced to bbls)	432,473	222,387	210,086
Pork, in bulk, lbs	7,190,000	3,989,000	3,200,400
Lard, in kegs, (all packages reduced to kegs)	917,827	498,793	419,034
Bacon, in hhds	34,925	15,212	19,713
Bacon, in bulk, lbs	863,291	277,500	585,791

EXPORTS.

		Pork, bbls.	*Bacon, hhds.*	*Lard, kegs.*
New York	1844	206,241	4,620	313,818
"	1845	53,200	1,336	109,116
Decrease		153,041	3,284	204,702
Boston	1844	102,622	1,302	205,488
"	1845	68,152	639	114,369
Decrease		34,470	663	91,119
Philadelphia	1845	16,842	826	38,385
"	1844	13,609	1,411	27,523
Increase		3,233		10,862
Baltimore	1844	11,850	1,042	25,831
"	1845	13,165	570	22,269
Decrease			472	3,518
Charleston	1844	2,001	3,498	8,924
"	1845	788	1,905	7,920
Increase		1,213	1,593	995
Other U. S. ports	1844	4,786	4,198	3,497
"	1845	3,896	3,255	7,504
Decrease		890	944	
Cuba	1845	470	414	62,448
"	1844	342	345	57,675
Increase		128		4,812
Other foreign ports	1844	16,385	157	130,044
"	1845	7,108	10	37,020
Decrease		12,267	147	93,891

Stock of Pork on hand of all descriptions, 1st May, 1845, 16,854 bbls. same time last year 45,000 bbls.

There were heavy receipts of provisions from the Wabash last year after 1st May. With the exception of some small lots to arrive, the stock is now in from that region and elsewhere. On the 1st December, 1844, the stock of Pork of that year was nearly exhausted, not amounting to more than 700 barrels in all of the Inspections.—N. O. Bulletin.

ST. LOUIS May 9.

Remarks—The weather is fair and cool for the season. The River is falling slowly, with sufficient water in the channel for all the purposes of navigation. Wheat—Sales to-day from the landing of 500 bu strictly prime Wheat, at 73c; several parcels at 70@71c, and 72c; 1500 sacks of mixed at 67c, all round. Flour—Sales of inspected country brands are at $3,70@3,75; common, 3,60@3,65; City Mills, 100 bbls, at $4,12½. Bacon—The market is firm at former rates: corn fed hams are selling at 6¾@7c; sides 5¾@6; shoulders 4¾@5c; mess fed rates at from ¼ to ½c ₱ lb below these figures. Whiskey—Sales of raw are at 20@21c; rectified 21@22c from store. Lard—There is a steady demand for prime at 7¼@7½c; No 2, 6¾@7c; and inferior ranges from 6 to 6¼c. Tallow—Sales as previously, 5¼@5¾c. Hemp—The market may be quoted rather heavy, although a number of heavy transactions have taken place within a few days past. Sales of dew-rotted to day were from $63 to 71,50 ₱ ton. A common article of dark, in bad order, we quote at $63@66; fair, in good order, from $66 to 69; and the best article of bright in first rate condition, at 70@72 ₱ ton. Flaxseed—Rates stationary at $1,15@1,20 ₱ bu. Dry Hides are still active at 6¼c; dry salted, 7¼@7½c; green, 3½c; green salted, 3¾@4c. Lead—A sale of 1000 pigs to-day at $3,95; several smaller ones at $3,95. We quote dull at $3,93 3,95c ₱ 100 lbs.—[New Era.

LOUISVILLE, May 13.

The market has been rather inactive since our weekly report, owing to the low stage of water. The river is now receding. Coffee is firm, and we hear of sales of various parcels at 8@8¼c. Sugar—This article is still held at our last figures. We hear of a lot of fair quality at 6¼c. Cotton—Sales of 200 bale cotton were made on Saturday at the following prices: For 60 bales Alabama, a choice article, 6½; 100 bale of good North Alabama and Tennessee at 5½, and 40 bales of a medium quality 5 to 5¼. All 4 mos. The above exhibits a decline from the highest prices of the season of ⅛ to ¼ of a cent ₱ lb—the stock is very good for the season.—[Courier.

STEAM MILL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following property, 60 acres of land, about 30 acres cleared, 20 of which is in meadow, on which is erected a large steam mill, with power sufficient for four pair of mill stones, in connection with water power, and all metal gearing, and two pair of four feet mill stones, one pair a French burr, also two bolts and three elevators with other machinery for merchant work. All in good order, and also a good bearing orchard, the above in a good wheat settlement, and amongst the best stands in the county, eight miles from the County Seat, three miles from the Ohio River, and twenty miles from Pittsburgh. An undisputable title will be given for the above described property, and will sell on exceedingly accomodating terms to the purchaser. WALTER JOHNSTON.
Beaver County, Hanover Township. may29-w3*

$10 REWARD.

STOLEN or strayed from the residence of Jas. Gray, Sewickleyville, on the 24th of March, a Chesnut Sorrel Mare, 7 years old, about 16 hands high, light made natural trotter, white face, three white feet. Whoever will return her to the place from which she strayed or giving information at this office, so that she may be recovered by the owner, Rev. Z. H. COSTON, shall have the above reward. may3-d&w.

SPANG & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF JUNIATA IRON, NAILS, STEEL, BOILER IRON, &c.

WAREHOUSE NO. 12 WATER ST.,

About two squares below their old stand.

OUR Rolling Mill, Nail Factory and Steel works not having been injured by the late fire, are now in full operation, and much of our manufactured stock having been saved in good order, untouched by fire, we are now ready to fill the orders of our friends and customers as usual. ap25 d&wtf

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the County Commissioners until noon of Monday, the 26th inst. for the erection of Bridges at the following places, viz: One bridge over the mouth of Sandy Creek, in Wilkins township. One over Deer Creek, on the Freeport road, near the house of James Carson. Indiana township. One over Turtle Creek, at or near Funk's Mill, in Versailles township, and one over Lowry's Run, near Courtney's Mill, in Oakland township. A sum for the repairing of two bridges—one over "Jack's Run," and the other over "Lowry's Run," on the Beaver road. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Office from Tuesday, the 13th inst. to the day of letting.

JOHN FORSYTH,
JAMES CUNNINGHAM,
WILLIAM MAGILL,
Commissioner's Office, Allegheny } Commissioners.
county, May 12, 1845.
may12-d&wtd (Chron and Am copy)

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS AND OTHER CAPITALISTS.

THERE will be offered at public auction in the borough of New Castle, Mercer County, Pa., on the 4th Monday of May next, one of the **MOST VALUABLE TRACTS of land in Beaver Co.,** containing **500** acres on which there is one of the FINEST WATER POWERS in Western Pennsylvania and a FIRST RATE BED OF IRON ORE, said to be of the very best quality. It is within three fourths of a mile of the Beaver division of the Penna. Canal, and about two and a half miles from the junction of the Penna. and Ohio Canal with the Beaver Division, and one mile east from the town of New Castle. The whole tract is well timbered and the soil fine. There is also Lime Stone in considerable quantities on the land. This land will be sold in whole or in part, to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms, which will be made known on the day of sale. Any person wishing to examine the land will please call on E. SANKEY of New Castle.

E. SANKEY, Ag't per A. Kennedy and others. may3-d&wtd.

DIURETIC PILL.

For the cure of that troublesome and distressing complaint called BACK ACHE.

Prepared and sold by Dr. J. SARGANT, Apothecary and Druggist, Federal street, Allegheny.

THE disease to which these celebrated pills are particularly applicable, is found to exist in the aged and infirm, the laborious and sedentary, and is commonly called *Back Ache*, or, more properly, obstructions or chronic inflammation of the Pancreas, Kidneys, Ureters, Bladder, &c., which is known by an acute and deep-seated pain in the small of the back; sometimes extending round the ilium to the abdomen; or a dull, heavy, or numbing pain, extending from the back down the lower extremity of the right abdomen to the inner part of the thigh. And many persons afflicted with this troublesome complaint are unable to endure violent exercise—others, when reclining, are unable to rise without assistance—and many, when stooping, have much difficulty in assuming an erect position.

PINE tp., Allegheny co.

Dr. Sargant:—I am glad to have the opportunity to recommend your pills, having been twelve years afflicted with the Back Ache. I have frequently been obliged to crawl on my hands and knees when I have got out of bed to get to a chair, and there sit, being unable to move. I was unable to do any kind of work, and my pain was beyond what any one could imagine.

Mr. James Cole recommended me to take your pills. I obtained a box when I came into town, and took some before I left your shop, and experienced immediate relief, and have never experienced the pains since; that is now seven years since. I wish you to give me some for a member of my family.

Yours respectfully, JAS. McCOMBES.

☞ Sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny city, and by his general Agents, J. KIDD & Co.,
jan6-w1y No. 60, corner of 4th and Wood st

GOOD CHANCE.

FOR SALE, the 5 1-3 years lease of a Frame House, situated about five minutes walk from the Scotch Hill Market, and close to Pipetown, containing 5 rooms. A good bargain may be had by applying soon to Alderman STEEL,
may16-d2&w3* 4th st. near Smithfield.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Martha Clutter, late of Jefferson Township, Allegheny County, dec'd, are requested to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the Estate of said Martha Clutter, dec'd, are requested to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.
ap29-w6* JOHN WALTER, Adm'str.

Administrators Notice.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the Estate of William Gibson, late of Elizabeth township, Allegheny County, Pa, dec'd, to present them to the undersigned Administrator, at the late residence of said dec'd, on Saturday 21st day of June, properly authenticated for settlement. Also, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the said estate, will make immediate payment.
ap29-w6t DAVID WILSON, Administ'r.

ADAM HOEH,

MANUFACTURER of all kinds of SEGARS, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco and Snuff. Union st., near the Diamond, Pittsburgh. ap8-w1y

J. H. DUNCAN,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
an 14-w1y BROWNSVILLE, PA.

Property of the Estate of Benjamin Chew, deceased, For Sale.

UNDER letters of Attorney from the Executors of the late Benjamin Chew, of Philadelphia county, dec'd, the undersigned is authorized to sell any portion of the Land of the said decedent in Beaver county.

These lands are located on and near the *Beaver*, the *Erie Extension* and the *Pennsylvania and Ohio Canals*, (and convenient to the Ohio River at the mouth of Beaver,) in the thriving townships of North Sewickly, Marion, Perry, Wayne, Slipperyrock, Shenango and Big Beaver, in Beaver County, and comprise 70 or 80 tracts, of 100 to 300 acres each, among which are a large number of improved farms, of 30 to 50 acres cleared; chiefly limestone soil, abounding in Bituminous and Cannel Coal, Iron Ore, fine Fag and Grindstone quarries, Fire clay, water power, &c, &c.

Besides the facilities afforded this locality for reaching the Eastern, Southern and Northern Markets by canal and river conveyance, it enjoys very important and increasing home markets, for all the products of the farm; from its proximity to the rapidly improving manufacturing villages of the Falls, and mouth of Beaver of New Castle in Mercer county, where the manufacture of Iron has already extensively commenced, and is extending—and of Zelienople in Butler county, and is also within the range of the Pittsburgh Market.

The face of the country is undulating—abundantly supplied with never failing springs of pure water—thickly settled—remarkably healthy; eminently entitled to rank as a wheat growing district; and to the wool grower, offers inducements rarely if ever surpassed.

Numerous excellent Grist and Saw Mills, propelled by water power from never failing streams, are interspersed through this district.

The opportunity now offered to emigrants and others, to locate themselves in a healthy, fertile well settled and improving country is of rare occurrence, and should at least induce an examination from those wishing to purchase.

☞ Sales will be made of entire tracts or farms, or divided to suit purchasers.

☞ Title indisputable.

☞ The undersigned is vested with full authority to sell and put purchasers in possession."

Any information on the subject will be afforded, on application to the undersigned, at his office in New Brighton, or by letter, addressed him at Fallston Post Office, Beaver county, Pa.

EDWARD HOOPS.
New Brighton, Beaver Co, Pa, April 25, 1845.
may9-d1&wtf

SELLERS' VERMIFUGE!

The Great Worm Medicine of the day.

NO medicine has ever been offered to the public with stronger claims upon their confidence, than Sellers' Vermifuge. The following new certificates are from persons well known in the city and country.—Read them:—

PITTSBURGH, March 7, 1845.

Mr. R. E. Sellers—Dear Sir:—Having used your very justly celebrated Vermifuge, with two of my children, with the happiest result, I do most cheerfully recommend its use as a very effective worm medicine.

Yours respectfully, REUBEN MILLER, Jr.

Lower St. Clair township, Allegheny Co. Pa. } March 26th, 1845.

I hereby